Brasses of Wiltshire.

THE

MONUMENTAL BRASSES OF WILTSHIRE.

LONDON:
Printed by G. BARCLAY, *Caſtle St. Leiceſter Sq.*

THE

Monumental Brasses of Wiltshire:

A SERIES OF EXAMPLES OF THESE MEMORIALS,

RANGING FROM THE

THIRTEENTH TO THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES;

ACCOMPANIED WITH

NOTICES DESCRIPTIVE OF ANCIENT COSTUME,

AND GENERALLY ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY

DURING THIS PERIOD.

By EDWARD KITE,

Assistant-Secretary to the Wilts Archæological Society.

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

AND SOLD BY

JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER,

LONDON AND OXFORD.

MDCCCLX.

[*Only 250 Copies printed.*]

" Now, generous reader, let me intreate thy furtherance thus farre, that, in thy neighbouring churches, if thou ſhalt finde any ancient funerall inſcriptions, or antique obliterated monuments, thou wouldſt be pleaſed to copie out the one, and to take ſo much relation of the other as tradition can deliver; as alſo to take the inſcriptions and epitaphs upon tombes and graveſtones, which are of thoſe times; and withall to take order that ſuch thy collections, notes, and obſervations may come ſafely to my hands; and I ſhall reſt ever obliged to acknowledge thy paines and curteſie."—WEEVER's *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, A.D. 1631.

PREFACE.

THE limited notice which the various examples of Monumental Braſſes remaining in Wiltſhire have hitherto met with, induced the Author to collect rubbings of and information relating to them. This was, at firſt, intended to form a ſeries of ſhort papers in the Magazine of the Wiltſhire Archæological and Natural Hiſtory Society; but, on conſideration, it ſeemed deſirable that it ſhould rather, if poſſible, appear in a ſeparate form. A Proſpectus was accordingly iſſued, inviting Subſcribers' names for this purpoſe; and the very kind manner in which it was reſponded to has led to the publication of the preſent work.

As it is intended chiefly for a book of reference, the greateſt poſſible care has been taken to enſure accuracy, both in the illuſtrations and letterpreſs. The former (with one exception) are produced from the Author's own drawings, either by the Anaſtatic proceſs or on wood; and ſome of the more difficult ſubjects reduced by the aid of photography. Being the productions of an amateur they have no great pretenſions, but are offered as correct ſubſtitutes for more

elaborate and highly-finiſhed engravings, the introduction of which would have conſiderably increaſed the coſt of the work.

Each inſcription is printed in the letterpreſs as nearly as poſſible in its original and contracted form; and a tranſlation is, in many inſtances, ſuggeſted as a guide to the reader. The ſources which have ſupplied additional information are mentioned, either in the text or in an accompanying note.

To thoſe gentlemen who have in any way aſſiſted him, the Author deſires to offer his moſt ſincere thanks; and in ſo doing, he is bound to expreſs his ſpecial obligation—

To Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H., through whoſe courteſy he is enabled to introduce various unpubliſhed details from the Public Records:

To the Rev. Canon Jackson, for examining and correcting the proof-ſheets:

To the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, of London, for the loan of the Plate of Biſhop Hallum's braſs, engraved for Vol. XXX. of the "Archæologia," and transferred to ſtone for the uſe of the preſent work:

To Augustus W. Franks, Esq., by whom the partially-defaced inſcription on the Ramſbury ſlab, engraved at p. 10, was deciphered:

To Charles Edward Long, Esq., for information reſpecting the arms and pedigree of Coffer and Synclere at p. 68, and for other ſimilar aſſiſtance:

To the Rev. John Ward, for correcting the notices relating to the Seymour family:

To the Rev. Thomas Miles, for the pedigree of Poticary at p. 76, and for other particulars relating to that family :

To Fitzherbert Macdonald, Esq., for acceſs to the Regiſter of Biſhop Wyvil ; and to T. Duffus Hardy, Esq., of the Public Record Office, for the tranſlation of the Biſhop's letter, printed at p. 15 :

To the Rev. E. C. Awdry ; the Rev. W. C. Lukis ; the Rev. Edward J. Phipps ; the Rev. E. Wilton ; J. Edwards, Esq. ; H. N. Goddard, Esq. ; William Hardy, Esq. ; and Mr. George A. Howitt ; for aſſiſtance on various points :

But more eſpecially to Frederic Augustus Carrington, Esq., for the loan of rubbings, and for much valuable information and aſſiſtance throughout the work.

To thoſe gentlemen whoſe names appear in the annexed Subſcription Liſt he alſo deſires to return his moſt ſincere thanks, truſting that the work which he has the pleaſure of laying before them may not be deemed unworthy of their patronage.

Devizes,
February, 1860.

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Monumental Brasses

OF

WILTSHIRE.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

IN introducing a deſcription of the Monumental Braſſes of one particular county, it will be ſcarcely neceſſary to detain the reader with a general notice of theſe memorials; this portion of the ſubject having already been moſt fully and ably treated.[1] To thoſe, however, who have not hitherto ſtudied them, they may be briefly deſcribed as plates of braſs, or a mixed metal called *latten*, repreſenting either in their outline, or by the lines engraved upon them, the living forms of departed individuals. Theſe plates were imbedded in pitch, and firmly riveted to a ſlab of ſtone or marble, uſually forming a portion of the pavement of the church. In this manner the floor was richly adorned, whilſt, unlike the more cumbrous ſculptured effigy, they cauſed no obſtruction in the area of the building; thus rendering them the beſt means that could be adopted for commemorating the departed, and at the ſame time bringing practically before the minds of the living the ſtern leſſon, "*Memento homo quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris.*"[2]

The art of engraving Monumental Braſſes was ſucceſsfully practiſed

[1] More detailed information as regards this point may be found in the ſeries of Braſſes publiſhed by the Meſſrs. Waller; the volume by the Cambridge Camden Society (1846); the treatiſe on "Monumental Braſſes and Slabs" (1847); and the "Monumental Braſſes of England" (1849), by the Rev. C. Boutell; and the Oxford "Manual of Monumental Braſſes" (1848), of which a new edition, by the Rev. H. Haines, is now in the preſs. See, alſo, the "Archæologia," ii. 297; the "Archæological Journal," i. 197; and the "Quarterly Review," v. 337.

[2] Meſſrs. Waller.

in England as early at leaſt as the commencement of the 13th century, and continued uninterruptedly for many ages, until about four centuries later it became extinct, and the effigy of metal was wholly ſuperſeded by the mural tablet more commonly known at the preſent day.

So generally was this ſpecies of memorial adopted during the Middle Ages that the pavements of our many cathedrals and pariſh churches (then in their full ſplendour) muſt have glittered with the effigies of archbiſhops, biſhops, mitred abbots, knights, and civilians, each with its heraldic or architectural accompaniments, and an inſcription recording ſome fact in connexion with the hiſtory of the deceaſed.

Such, unhappily for the archæologiſt, is not the caſe at the preſent day — the attacks of miſguided zeal,[1] the ravages of civil warfare, and, it is to be feared in too many inſtances, careleſſneſs or wanton neglect — have deprived us of many of the finer examples, as atteſted by the numerous deſpoiled ſlabs which are commonly to be met with; whilſt others, robbed of their inſcription or ſome intereſting feature, convey but an unſatisfactory idea of their original beauty.

Notwithſtanding the great number of theſe memorials which muſt have utterly periſhed during the laſt three centuries, examples are by no means wanting in the preſent day. A liſt of more than two thouſand has been publiſhed,[2] but this does not probably include more than two-thirds of the whole number which are yet to be found ſcattered throughout England.

In the various works which have during the laſt few years been devoted to the ſubject many of the finer examples are fully deſcribed and illuſtrated; there are, however, a large number remaining, leſs worthy perhaps of notice when regarded merely as ſpecimens of art, or examples of coſtume, but which ſtill preſent a variety of intereſting and remarkable features; recording in ſome caſes a benefaction to a church, or the foundation of a chantry, and in others tending to throw light on the

[1] In the confuſion which unhappily followed the great change of our national religion, the Reformation of the Church of England, braſſes, as well as monuments of ſtone, periſhed in great numbers. "This barbarous rage againſt the dead," ſays Weever, "continued until the ſecond year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, to reſtrain ſuch a ſavage cruelty, cauſed a proclamation (each copy of which was ſigned with her own handwriting) to be publiſhed throughout all her dominions. This was ſeconded by another, in the fourteenth year of the ſame reign. But theſe proclamations," he continues, "took ſmall effect, for much about this time there ſprung up a contagious brood of ſchiſmatics, who, if they might have had their wills, would not only have robbed our churches of all their ornaments and riches, but alſo have laid them level with the ground."— *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, pp. 51–54.

[2] By the Rev. C. Manning, in 1846. A ſecond liſt was publiſhed in 1857, by Juſtin Simpſon, Eſq. of Stamford.

deſcent of property, the pedigrees of ancient families, and their armorial bearings; thus furniſhing much information otherwiſe unattainable, and rendering them of the greateſt value to the genealogiſt, the topographer, and the antiquary.

The preſent volume, which is devoted to the illuſtration of theſe memorials ſo far as regards the County of Wilts, will, it is truſted, be found to ſupply a deficiency which has hitherto exiſted. It contains notices of no leſs than ſixty remaining examples, together with ſeveral others now loſt; the latter being introduced chiefly on the authority of Aubrey's manuſcript collections written towards the cloſe of the 17th century, and preſerved in the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford. A chapter is alſo devoted to the illuſtration of a few of the more remarkable matrices which from ſome particular feature are ſtill capable of identity.

Beſides the three principal diviſions, eccleſiaſtical, military, and civil, the ſeries includes ſeveral examples which may alſo claim a ſeparate notice under the following heads: —

Founders of Chantries. A chantry was, as is well known, an endowment for one or more prieſts, who were required to perform certain ſervices, as recited in the "Ordinatio," for the good eſtate of the founder during his life, and the repoſe of his ſoul after death.[1] By the Statute 18 Edw. I., which prohibited tenants in capite from alienating lands or tenements to corporations, guilds, and fraternities, a powerful impulſe was given to the erection of chantries, and accordingly licenſes for this purpoſe became extremely frequent during the 14th and 15th centuries. In cathedrals and collegiate churches, a chantry chapel was ſometimes a ſmall erection between the piers, as that of Walter Lord Hungerford, in Saliſbury Cathedral; in other inſtances it was an actual addition to the exterior of the church, as in the caſe of the Betteſthorne Chantry, at Mere; or, ſometimes an altar was erected at the eaſt end of an aiſle, as the Horton Chantry, at Bradford-on-Avon. In 1545 (37 Hen. VIII.) the revenues belonging to theſe foundations were granted to the king by Parliament; and three years later (2 Edw. VI.) all chantries were ſuppreſſed. A Commiſſion was appointed on each occaſion,

[1] Chantries were, in many inſtances, the offſpring of the old age of their founders, of that period when the deſire aroſe to improve the remainder of their days, to repair the fragments of a faltering age, and, by a happy exchange, to turn earthly things to heavenly, and things tranſitory to things eternal, and ſo to offer an evening ſacrifice to heaven. "Dierum meorum reliquias recolligere et deficientis ætatis fragmenta reponere ac terrena in celeſtia, tranſitoria in æterna felici communio deſiderans commutare veſpertinum offero ſacrificium non matutinum."—Surtees' *Durham*, iii. 243.

by the Crown, to enquire into their numbers, annual income, age of incumbents, &c. The Commiſſioners for this county, at the former date, were John (Capon) Lord Biſhop of Saliſbury, Thomas Seymour, Knight, Robert Chydley, Eſq., Thomas Leygh, and William Greene, Gentlemen:[1] and at the latter, John Thynne and William Wroughton, Knights; Charles Bulkeley, John Barwicke, and Thomas Chafynne, Eſquires; and William Thornhill and Lawrence Hyde, Gentlemen.[2]

In connexion with this ſubject the Frekylton braſs at Aldbourne (Plate XIV.) affords an example of a chantry prieſt clad in euchariſtic veſtments; whilſt that of Hyde (Plate XXVI.) preſents the portrait of one of the Commiſſioners who was engaged in the ſuppreſſion.

Merchants' Marks. Theſe curious devices[3] were originally adopted as diſtinctive ſigns to be ſtamped upon bales of goods conveyed to the ſtaple town for ſale or export; but afterwards uſed in lieu of armorial bearings, then refuſed to perſons engaged in commerce. Three examples are figured in the following pages, viz. of Thomas Horton (1530), at Bradford-on-Avon; Jerome Poticary (1596), at Stockton; and Peter Crooke (1633), at Steeple Aſhton.

Palimpsest Brasses. Inſtances ſometimes occur where plates, looſened from the ſlab, are found to bear on the reverſe ſide portions of an effigy, or inſcription, of earlier date. Such are the Dauntеſay plates (1559–71) at Weſt Lavington; the Webbe braſs (1570) in St. Thomas's Church, Saliſbury, and the arms of Dauntеſay and Sadleir, in private poſſeſſion. The plate of John Dauntеſay (1559) bears on its reverſe

[1] Their Report is preſerved in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London (Certificate of Chantries, No. 59). It is a Latin document written on paper, and containing the annual value of each chantry, and the tenure and yearly rental of the property forming its endowment. In the ſame office (No. 56) is a parchment roll containing an abſtract of the above, and entitled "Brevis Certificatio Status omi et ſingulor' Collegior', Libar' Capellar', Cantiar', Hoſpitaliu, &c." In this laſt roll are found ſeveral particulars not given in No. 59.

[2] The Report of this Commiſſion is alſo preſerved in the Public Record Office (No. 58), and a duplicate copy among the Records of the Dean and Chapter, in the Muniment-room of Saliſbury Cathedral. Each is neatly engroſſed on vellum. In the Public Record Office (No. 105), is alſo an abbreviated copy of the ſame, indorſed "The Countye of Wyltſhyre, *breviate*," and containing ſome additions to No. 58; the penſions of ſome of the chantry prieſts, for inſtance, being here inſerted in a different hand.

[3] They ſeem generally to convey a rude idea of a ſhip's maſt and flag, or a croſs, connected with a monogram or initials. "In theſe marks," ſays the late Rev. Edward Duke, "I cannot but ſay that I recogniſe a figurative meaning. I cannot diveſt my mind of the idea that the pious merchant here means to deſignate that his mercantile tranſactions are entered into with honeſt integrity—that he trades *beneath the croſs*—that he is enliſted under the banner of his Saviour—that he enters on his commercial dealings with the good faith of the Chriſtian."—*Proluſiones Hiſtoricæ*, i. 82.

an inſcription in the Dutch language, recording a gift to a fraternity at Weſtmouſtre, which is readily explained by the fact that all braſs plate uſed in England was at this date imported from Germany and the Low Countries; its manufacture not having been introduced here until A.D. 1639, when the art of braſs-engraving for monumental purpoſes had become nearly extinct.

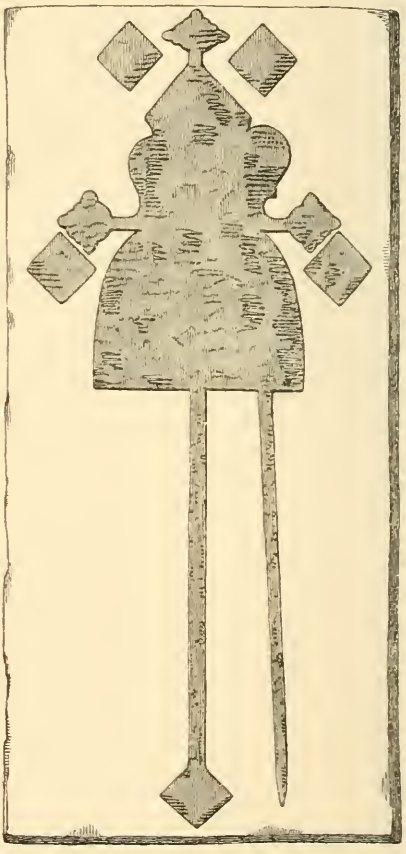
Inscriptions. The epitaphs of early date were little varied either in language or ſentiment. Until the cloſe of the 15th century the "*Hic jacet*," with its accompanying "*cujus animæ propitietur Deus*," was the uſual type. The inſcription on the ſlab of William St. John, Rector of Ramſbury, figured in Chapter II., has a very remarkable commencement. From the beginning of the 16th century to the Reformation, the "*Orate pro anima*," or, in the Engliſh form, "*Off yo^r^ charite pray for the ſoule*," was commonly uſed. Labels iſſuing from the mouth, and bearing ſhort legends, often a ſupplication to the Holy Trinity, were alſo common. Sometimes, lines conveying an impreſſive leſſon to the byſtander are met with, as in Plate V., which couplet, in various forms, with the omiſſion of the concluding ſentence, is found on monuments of almoſt every age.

In epitaphs of poſt-Reformation date there is one prominent feature, viz. the elaborate manner in which the pedigree, or the many virtues of the departed, are ſet forth, either in proſe or verſe. An abundance of examples will be found in Chapter IV. Although details of the former kind are of great value to the genealogiſt, the epitaphs of this period muſt be regarded as far leſs ſtriking and ſolemn than thoſe of earlier times.

CHAPTER II.

DESPOILED SLABS.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL. The firſt example may perhaps be regarded as one of the earlieſt inſtances of braſs engraving now on record. The ſlab (repreſented in the annexed woodcut) lies on a raiſed tomb in the north aiſle of the choir. It is ſurmounted by a rich architectural canopy, and retains the outline of a large floriated croſs, bearing, at the interſection of its limbs, the demi-effigy of a biſhop ſurrounded by four lozenges, on which were probably the Evangeliſtic ſymbols. A remarkable feature in this example is the introduction of the whole of the paſtoral ſtaff with the half-length effigy; the ſtem of the former being conſequently arranged in an almoſt parallel line with the ſtem of the croſs. The memorial is ſuppoſed to be that of ROBERT BINGHAM, who was elevated to the ſee in 1229, and died in 1246.



Slab of Biſhop Bingham in Saliſbury Cathedral.

In the ſouth aiſle of the choir is a raiſed tomb, ſomewhat ſimilar to the above, and alſo beneath an architectural canopy. The

upper ſlab bears the indent of a demi-effigy, evidently that of a biſhop, but here unaccompanied by a croſs. This is ſuppoſed to commemorate WILLIAM OF YORK, the ſucceſſor of Biſhop Bingham in the ſee of New Sarum, who died in 1256, and is recorded to have been buried "on the ſouth ſide of the choir, near the altar of St. John."[1]

In the Lady Chapel was formerly the braſs of NICHOLAS LONGESPÉ, Biſhop of Saliſbury, who died in 1297. This prelate was the fourth ſon of William Longeſpé, or Longſword, a natural ſon of Henry II. by Fair Roſamond, and Earl of Saliſbury in right of his wife, Ela, daughter and heireſs of William de Eureux. The ſlab was formed of two ſtones, meaſuring together nearly 17 feet by 8, inlaid with braſs plates and the inſignia of his family.[2] Leland has preſerved the following inſcription,[3] which certainly is not accurate as regards the date of deceaſe:—

"Sub hoc lapide marmoreo desuper insculpto humatum est corpus Reverendi Patris Nicolai Longespe, quondam Sarum Episcopi, qui plurima huic contulit Ecclesie, et obiit 18 mens. Maii, A°.D. 1291, ex cujus parte australi jacet Robertus Wichamton, ex parte boreali Henricus Brandesburn requiescit."

"Under this ſlab of marble, inciſed on the ſurface, is interred the body of the Reverend Father Nicolas Longeſpé, formerly Biſhop of Sarum, who greatly enriched this Church, and died the 18th of the month of May, A.D. 1291. On the ſouth ſide of it lieth Robert Wichamton; on the north ſide, Henry Brandeſburn."

The bowels of Biſhop Longeſpé were interred at Ramſbury (where his death probably took place), his body in Saliſbury Cathedral, and his heart in the Abbey Church of Lacock.[4]

Beneath the ſecond arch weſtward from the tower in the north arcade of the nave, formerly ſtood the Iron Chapel or Chantry, erected about the year 1429 by WALTER LORD HUNGERFORD, Lord High

[1] Notes on the Oxford edition of Godwin. This, together with the preceding example, carries us back to a period when the Cathedral Church of New Sarum was as yet incomplete. The building, although the eaſtern portion was ſufficiently advanced for the performance of Divine ſervice as early as 1225, was not finally dedicated until the year 1258. Biſhops Bingham and York were both zealous promoters of its completion.

[2] The ſuppoſed grave of Biſhop Longeſpé was opened during Wyatt's alterations in 1790. With the ſkeleton of the prelate were found the fragments of a paſtoral ſtaff in wood, a chalice and paten of ſilver-gilt, and an epiſcopal ring of gold ſet with an agate. Theſe, together with other relics diſcovered at the ſame date, are now in the cuſtody of the Dean and Chapter, and fully confirm the account given by Davies ("Ancient Rites of Durham," 1672, p. 96) of the ceremony anciently obſerved at the burial of biſhops.

[3] *Itinerary*, iii. 92.

[4] A ſmall coffin-ſhaped ſlab, 16 inches by 10, engraved with three croziers in outline, and now lying in the pavement of the cloiſter, is ſuppoſed to have once marked the place of this interment. It is engraved in BOWLES and NICHOLS' *Lacock Abbey*, p. 351.

Treaſurer of England. It contained the monumental braſſes of the founder,[1] and his firſt wife, KATHARINE [Peverell]. The chapel was removed in 1790 to its preſent poſition on the ſouth ſide of the choir, but the ſlabs, robbed of their braſſes, and raiſed on ſome architectural fragments forming a low tomb, ſtill retain their original poſition. They are engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. ii. Plate LVII., and preſent the outline of two large effigies, male and female, the former apparently repreſented in plate armour, the head reſting on a tilting helm, and at the feet a lion. Above and beneath each effigy was a ſhield of arms encloſed within a garter; a narrow border fillet around the verge, and between the effigies, bore the inſcription, whilſt the whole of the intermediate ſpace was powdered with ſickles, the favourite device of the Hungerford family.

Gough, in his "Sep. Mon." (ii. Pl. LXXIX.), has alſo engraved another ſlab, bearing diſtinct traces of a ſingle effigy in armour, the head reſting on a tilting helm. Around it were ſeveral ſhields of arms, the ſpace between being powdered with ſickles. The memorial is ſuppoſed to have been either that of WALTER, eldeſt ſon of WALTER LORD HUNGERFORD, who was taken priſoner in the French wars, and is ſaid to have died at Provence, but, according to Leland, was buried at Saliſbury; or of ROBERT, third LORD HUNGERFORD and Molines, who was beheaded at Newcaſtle, and is alſo ſaid to have been interred here.

[1] "Henry the VJth, ſometyme Kinge of England, by his letters patentis gaue lycenſe vnto Walter Lord Hungarford to gyue one acre of land, wth th' app'ten'nc's in Crekelade, and the advowſon of Saint Sampſon's Church there, and alſo the mannor of Crekelade, called Abyndunscourte, wth th' app'ten'nc's in the ſayd countye of Wilteſſh. to the Deane and Chapter of Sar., and to their ſucceſſors for ev', wiche landis and poſſeſſions amounte to the clere yerely valewe of xxx^{li} vj^{s} ij^{d}, to the intent that the ſayd Deane and Chapter ſhulde gyue vnto ij Chuntre preeſts, and to there ſucceſſors for ev', the yerely ſalary of xvj^{li} for wyne and wexe xiij^{s} iiij^{d}, and the reſt of the ſayd poſſeſſions to the Deane and Chapter aforeſayd, and to there ſucceſſors for ev', ſavynge that the ſayd Deane and Chapter ſhulde fynd one to helpe them to ſaye maſſe, and to pay hym for his yerely ſtypend xiij^{s} iiij^{d}; in all, xvij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}."—*Certificate of Wilts Chantries, 2 Edw. VI.* (1548), *in the Public Record Office, London*, No. 58.

Having procured a licenſe from the king, Lord Hungerford, by a deed dated 1 June, 1429, further obtained from the Dean and Chapter of Sarum licenſe to encloſe, at his own coſt, a ſpace lying between two columns (20½ feet by 8 feet 1 inch), there to erect an altar in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, as well as to make a place for his own burial. The chantry was maintained until the general ſuppreſſion, when its yearly value, as above mentioned, amounted to 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the plate weighed eight ounces, and the goods and ornaments of the chapel (including prieſt's garments, &c.) were valued at 12*s.* 4*d.*

Lord Hungerford was alſo the founder of two other chantries in the pariſh church of Chippenham, and the chapel of Farley Caſtle, the latter being his place of reſidence.

Lacock Abbey. The pavement of the cloiſter retains the mutilated memorial of its foundreſs, Ela, heireſs of the family of D'Eureux, firſt Earls of Sarum. The ſlab, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4, exhibits the indent of its loſt effigy, with canopy and ſhields of arms. The inſcription, inciſed around the margin, can ſtill be traced, and conſiſts of a Latin hexameter verſe rhymed both in the middle and at the end of each line: —

"INFRA · SUNT · DEFOSSA ELÆ · VENERABILIS · OSSA
QUÆ · DEDIT · HAS · SEDES SACRAS · MONIALIBUS · ÆDES
ABBATISSA · QUIDEM QUÆ · SANCTE · VIXIT · IBIDEM
ET · COMITISSA · SARUM VIRTUTUM · PLENA · BONARUM."

It is thus tranſlated by the late Rev. Canon Bowles: —

"Beneath the venerable Ela's bones
Are buried; ſhe, theſe ſcenes of ſacred peace—
Counteſs of Saliſbury—gave to the nuns;
Herſelf the Abbeſs here, and full of deeds
Of holy charity."

Ela, Countess of Sarum, was the widow of William Longeſpé, and mother of Biſhop Longeſpé, whoſe braſs has been already noticed. She was born at Ameſbury in this county. In the year 1220 her huſband laid the fourth, and herſelf the fifth ſtone of the preſent Cathedral of New Sarum; and the Earl dying six years after (A.D. 1226), was the firſt perſon interred within its walls. His widow afterwards filled the office of Sheriff of Wilts, and in 1232 founded the Abbey of Lacock, where ſhe at firſt took the habit of a nun, and in 1240 was elected Abbeſs. Her death happened in 1261, and her remains were depoſited in the choir of the Abbey Church, from whence her monumental ſlab[1] was removed into the cloiſter on the deſtruction of the Church ſoon after the Diſſolution.

In the pavement of the cloiſter, not far from the above, is a ſecond braſſleſs ſlab, probably the memorial of a later Abbeſs of Lacock.

[1] "It is," remarks the hiſtorian of Lacock, "clearly of a date long ſubſequent to the death of the Abbeſs Ela, and was probably ſubſtituted for her firſt leſs ſplendid coffin-lid." This ſtatement may, however, admit of a queſtion. The commencement of the inſcription is of an early type, its origin being perhaps found in the following legend: —

"The ſcholars of the Venerable Bede wiſhing after his death to put a title upon his tombſtone, one of them wrote,—

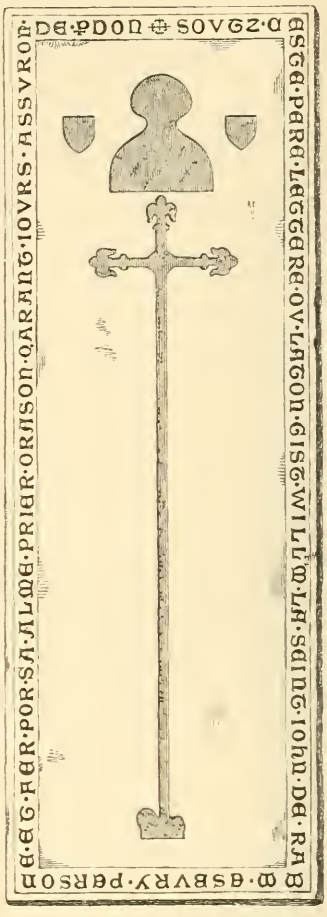
'Hac ſunt in foſſa
Bedæ oſſa.'

Placing the word *oſſa* at the end of the verſe for a rhyme, not being able at the moment to think of any epithet that would exactly ſuit him, he fell aſleep, and, on awaking, found the verſe filled up by ſome angelic hand inſerting the word *venerabilis* in the blank ſpace he had left."

Ramsbury Church. In the pavement of the chancel lies a ſtone ſlab,[1] 9 feet by 3, once inlaid with a croſs fleury, ſurmounted by a demi-effigy of a prieſt between two ſmall ſhields of arms. Around the verge is an inciſed inſcription in Norman French.

"✠ SOUTZ · CESTE · PERE · LETTERE · OV · LATON · GIST · WILL'M · LA · SEINT · JOHN · DE · RAMM · ESBVRY · PERSONE · ET · FER · POR · SA · ALME · PRIER · GRASON · QARANT · IOVRS · ASSVRON · DE · P'DON."

✠ Under this ſtone lettered with braſs lies William de Saint John, Parſon of Rammeſbury, and to make [people] ſay a prayer for his ſoul we aſſure [them] forty days of pardon.[2]



Slab of William de St. John, in Ramſbury Church.

William de Saint John, the Rector, or Prebend of Ramſbury, whoſe memorial is thus (it is believed for the firſt time) identified, was living in the year 1322, when he preſented to the vicarage.[3] The commencement of the legend, if not unique, is certainly of a very unuſual type.

A canopied altar-tomb of Purbeck marble, on the north ſide of the chancel, encloſes a mural ſlab, on which are diſtinct traces of a ſmall male effigy, with a label iſſuing from the hands, on which was doubtleſs a brief ſupplication addreſſed to a mediæval repreſentation of the Holy Trinity ſeen in outline above. Two ſhields of arms, and an inſcription beneath the figure, ſeem to have completed the compoſition. The date, judging

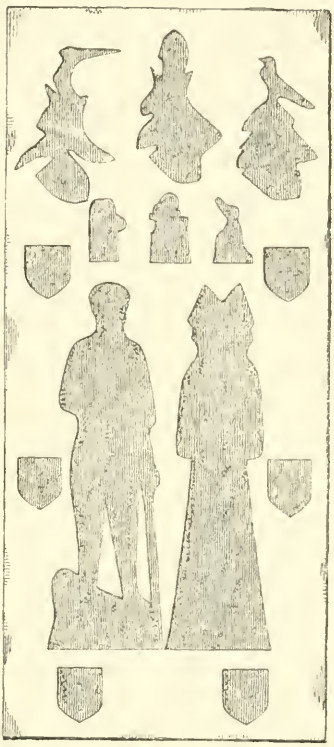
[1] To William Grace, Eſq. the ſteward of the manor, I am indebted for permiſſion to remove the altar ſteps, which concealed a portion of the marginal inſcription, thus enabling me to introduce an engraving of the entire ſlab, which otherwiſe would have been incomplete.

[2] Similar indulgences of twenty and forty days' pardon were granted by no leſs than ten biſhops to ſuch as ſhould recite certain prayers at the tomb of William Longeſpé in Saliſbury Cathedral.

[3] *Wilts Inſtitutions.* The name of the vicar preſented was Simon de Chadeleſhunt.

from the architectural enrichments of the tomb, may be about the cloſe of the 15th century.[1]

The Darell Chapel, a "perpendicular" addition, extending eaſtward from the north aiſle, contains three tombs, two of which were once adorned with braſſes. The chapel, dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, was erected apparently about the middle of the 15th century by a lord of the adjoining Manor of Littlecote, and contained a chantry altar, the ſteps and other appendages of which are ſtill remaining. In the centre is a large Purbeck tomb, the upper ſlab of which (repreſented in the annexed woodcut) once contained the effigies of a knight and his lady, the latter wearing the mitred head-dreſs. Immediately above were three ſmall figures, the central one evidently a repreſentation of the Holy Trinity. Over theſe were three ſhields placed lozengewiſe, and each ſurmounted by a helmet, that in the centre bearing apparently the creſt of Darell—a Saracen's head in profile—whilſt thoſe on the dexter and ſiniſter bore, the one a hand holding a ſhort ſword, or dagger; the other a bird. Around the effigies were ſix other ſhields of arms, and the edge of the ſlab contained a chamfer inſcription, now wholly loſt. This tomb may be attributed to WILLIAM, a younger ſon of Sir WILLIAM DARELL, of Seſay, co. York, who, by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Calſton, of Littlecote, by Joan, daughter and co-heir of



Slab of William Darell, and his wife Elizabeth [Calſton], in Ramsbury Church.

[1] Theſe braſſes had diſappeared in the year 1644. Captain Symonds, an officer in the Royaliſt army, who viſited Ramſbury at this date, thus mentions them in his very intereſting Diary preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum (Harl. MS. No. 939), and recently edited for the Camden Society by Charles Edward Long, Eſq.

"In the chancel lyes a flat ſtone, in the midſt the demy picture of a prieſt, two ſhields, and the inſcription is circumſcribed in old French letters. Dark at night; could not reade them.

"Another adjoining, the picture of a man in armour inlayed in braſs, two ſhields, and the

Thomas Chelrey,[1] of Chelrey (or Childrey), co. Berks, became the anceſtor of the Darells of Littlecote and of Weſt Woodhay. He filled the office of Sub-Treaſurer of England, 14th Richard II., and was four times Sheriff of Wilts in the reigns of Henry V. and VI.

Againſt the north wall of this chapel, and on a level with the floor of the altar, is a tomb ſomewhat ſimilar to that in the chancel above deſcribed, but in a ſadly mutilated condition. On a mural ſlab encloſed within the canopy were the kneeling effigies of a knight and his two wives, each with a label iſſuing from the mouth. Behind one of the female effigies were two, and behind the other three, figures of children. On either ſide was a plain ſhield; and above them a repreſentation of the Holy Trinity, between two other ſhields bearing creſts—one the Saracen's head, the other the hand and dagger, as before.[2] This memorial may be aſſigned to Sir George Darell, of Littlecote, Knight (ſon of William above mentioned), and his two wives; Margaret, daughter of John, firſt Lord Stourton, and Jane, daughter of Sir William Hawte, of Shelvingborne, co. Kent. By the former he had iſſue three daughters, one of whom married John Seymour, of Wolfhall, and another Sir Thomas Longe, Knight, of Wraxhall and Draycote. By his ſecond wife Sir George left iſſue a ſon, Sir Edward Darell, Knight, who was thrice married, and great-grandfather of William Darell, of Littlecote, the hero of the well-known tragedy recorded by Aubrey.[3]

Edington Church. Beneath an arch in the ſouth arcade of the nave is a canopied altar-tomb, the upper ſlab of which bore the effigies of a knight and his lady, each about 3 feet in length; the head of the former reſting on a helmet, the latter attired in the butterfly head-dreſs. From the armorial bearings, in ſtone, on the ſides of the tomb and canopy this memorial may be aſſigned to Sir Ralph Cheney, and his wife Joan, one of the co-heireſſes of Sir John Pavely,[4] the former of whom died in the year 1400.

In the pavement of the ſouth aiſle, and nave, are two Purbeck ſlabs of

inſcription is circumſcribed, but all the braſſe is ſtolne. [Of this ſtone there ſeems now (1859) to be no trace.]

"Another, arched, of marble, and altar tombe with pictures, ſhields, and inſcription, which were in the ſide inlayed, but all the braſſe gone."

[1] The two creſts on the upper part of the ſlab, to the dexter and ſiniſter of that of Darell, may have been thoſe of Calſton or Chelrey. It is not unuſual to find the creſts of the families of heireſſes thus adopted.

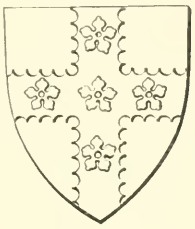
[2] The Darell aiſle ſeems unfortunately to have eſcaped the notice of Captain Symonds; but there is little doubt that the braſſes here had, like thoſe in the chancel, already been ſtolen when he viſited the church.

[3] *Lives of Eminent Men*, ii. 493.

[4] On the canopy is Pavely, a croſs fleury; and Cheney, four lozenges in feſſe charged

large dimenſions, the former bearing the indent of two effigies (the male apparently in civil coſtume), with canopy and border fillet; the latter that of a monk, or prieſt, probably a Rector of the College of Bonhommes, founded by William de Edington, Biſhop of Wincheſter[1] (a native of this village), to which the church (dedicated by Robert Wyvil, Biſhop of Sarum, in 1361,[2] and one of the earlieſt and beſt authenticated examples of the architectural tranſition from "Decorated" to "Perpendicular" which took place at this period) originally belonged.

In the chancel were formerly other braſſleſs ſlabs, one of which (doubtleſs alſo the memorial of a Rector) retained a ſingle ſhield bearing the arms of the Monaſtery: Or, on a croſs engrailed gules five cinquefoils of the field.



Arms of Edington Monaſtery.

Boyton Church. In the pavement of the Giffard Chapel (an addition to the ſouth ſide of the nave, and an intereſting example of the architectural tranſition from the "Early Engliſh" to the "Decorated" ſtyle) is a ſlab meaſuring 10 feet by 4, and exhibiting diſtinct traces of a female effigy 6½ feet in length, the head reſting on a cuſhion, at the ſides of which were two ſmall ſhields of arms. The figure was encloſed beneath a rich canopy, and the whole ſurrounded by a border fillet.[3]

St. Edmund's, Salisbury. A large deſpoiled ſlab, once bearing the effigies of a knight, in plate armour, and his lady, beneath a rich double canopy, lies in the pavement of the ſouth aiſle.

with as many eſcallops; each twice repeated ſingly; Cheney, impaling Pavely; and Cheney, quartering Pavely. Three ſhields on either ſide of the tomb bear, 1, A ſhip's rudder; 2, Cheney; and 3, Erlegh (an anceſtor of Pavely), per pale, four eſcallops, two and two.

[1] Chancellor and Treaſurer to Edward III. It was at firſt a college for ſecular prieſts, but afterwards, at the deſire of the Black Prince, changed into an eſtabliſhment of regular monks called Bonhommes, an order of but little repute in England.

[2] The matrices of the *Dedication Croſſes*, anointed by the Biſhop with chriſm on this occaſion, are yet to be ſeen both on the external and internal walls of the building. Each contained a plate of braſs or latten, in the form of a croſs, encloſed within a circle about a foot in diameter.

[3] In Sir R. C. Hoare's "Modern Wilts," the ſlab is deſcribed as being in the pavement of another chapel on the north of the nave. The Rev. A. Fane, in a paper on Boyton Church ("Wilts Magazine," i. 238), ſays, "On removing this ſtone in the ſummer of 1853 for ſome repairs, a ſtone coffin was found encloſing a ſkeleton, with the ſkull placed on one ſide, as though the body had been decapitated." The interment he refers, with much probability, to the laſt male repreſentative of the Giffard family, beheaded *temp.* Edward II. This muſt not conſequently be regarded as the original poſition of the ſlab in queſtion, which certainly bears the indent of a *female* figure.

CHAPTER III.

BRASSES FROM A.D. 1370 TO THE REFORMATION.

ROBERT WYVIL, Bishop of Salisbury. Salisbury Cathedral. A.D. 1375. (*Plate I.*) This interesting and costly memorial may be regarded as one of the finest remaining examples of brass-engraving executed in England.[1] The prelate here commemorated is said to have been born at Stanton Wyvil, in Leicestershire. On the death of Roger de Mortival, which happened in 1329, he was elevated to the see of New Sarum, over which he presided for nearly 46 years. The engraver has endeavoured to perpetuate two remarkable events which took place during his prelacy,[2] the recovery of Sherborne Castle, and of Bere (or Bishop's Bere) Chace, in Dorsetshire, both of which had long been alienated from the see.

The Earldom of Dorset, together with many possessions, of which the Castle and Barony of Sherborne formed a portion, were given by William the Conqueror to one of his faithful followers, Osmund, Lord of Seez, in Normandy, who accompanied him in his invasion of England. This Osmund, on his subsequent elevation to the see of Old Sarum, bestowed *inter alia* the Castle of Sherborne on the Bishoprick. On the disgrace of his successor, Bishop Roger, it was seized by King Stephen, and, falling into the hands of the Crown, was for nearly two centuries withheld from the see. In the year 1337 Edward III. granted it to William de Montacute,

[1] This brass is engraved, but incorrectly, in Vol. LVII. of the "Gentleman's Magazine," Hutchinson's "Dorset," iv. 122, and Nichols's "Leicestershire," ii. 802. A much more correct plate will be found in Carter's "Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting," accompanied with a descriptive notice by Richard Gough, Esq.

[2] Any allusion of this kind to a particular circumstance in the history or actions of the deceased is very rarely met with. One other instance, but of a much later date, occurs in the brass of Bishop Robinson (1616) in Carlisle Cathedral. The buildings of Queen's College, Oxford, to which he had been a great benefactor, are here portrayed, with various allegorical figures and devices.

Earl of Saliſbury, in return for the ſervice rendered by that nobleman in the overthrow of Mortimer, the favourite of Queen Iſabella; but, as the claims of the fee had never been renounced, Biſhop Wyvil profited by its transfer into private hands to bring a writ of right for its recovery. The caſe was accordingly brought forward in the Court of Common Pleas, at Weſtminſter. The Earl of Saliſbury anſwered that he would defend his right to the Caſtle by ſingle combat, and the queſtion was referred to a trial by battle.

The regiſter of Biſhop Wyvil (A.D. 1355) contains a letter from the Biſhop addreſſed to the Archdeacon of Berks,[1] deſiring that the prayers of the faithful might be offered up, and maſſes celebrated by the Clergy throughout the Archdeaconry, for the ſucceſs of the Biſhop's Champion; more particularly on the morrow of the Purification, and eight days following, the time when the combat was expected to take place. A tranſlation of this document is here appended:—

"A LETTER enjoining Prayer for the Champion elect, for the recovery of the Caſtle of Shirebourn.

"ROBERT, by Divine permiſſion, Biſhop of Sarum, to our dearly beloved ſon, our Archdeacon of Berks, or his official, health, grace, and benediction. The Supreme and Almighty God, in whoſe hand all things are, demands that He ſhall be invoked by the conſtant prayer of the juſt in aid of His faithful ſervants, while acting and making reſiſtance againſt thoſe who inflict injuſtice. It is known unto you, my beloved ſon, and, indeed, we believe it has come to be generally known, as well within our dioceſe as in ſome parts without it, how that on account of the Caſtle of *Shirebourn undoubtedly ſituate, erected, and built upon ſoil belonging to our Church of Sarum, and which has from of old belonged to the demeſne of the ſaid Church, very many of our predeceſſors having remained peacefully in poſſeſſion thereof, as pertaining to the right and ſpiritualty of the Church aforeſaid*, but which afterwards was, by force too great to be ſucceſsfully reſiſted, invaded in a wrongful manner, for long withheld from us, and poſſeſſion of it unjuſtly retained; we long ſince had recourſe to legal meaſures in the Court of our Lord the King, to obtain recovery and reſtitution thereof unto us and our Church, putting our truſt in the aid of the Moſt High and of the Bleſſed Mary, His Mother and our patron, and often bearing in mind that part of the oath made by us at the time of our profeſſion, whereby we are bound with all our heart to bring together the ſcattered poſſeſſions belonging to our Church. And although, ſo far as in us lay, we endeavoured to make peace in this behalf with our adverſary, *and the withholder from us of the Caſtle aforeſaid*, and, for the ſame reaſon, made offer to him, through many lords and intimate friends of ours, to make him no ſmall return out of our own means if he would reſtore *for ever* unto us and our Church the ſaid Caſtle, as would be juſt and conſonant to reaſon. Yet our ſaid adverſary, imitating herein the hardneſs of heart of Pharaoh, and, even as the adder, ſtopping his ears, cared not to liſten to either ourſelves or the ſaid lords and friends of ours, but rather made choice that the ſuit aforeſaid ſhould be decided and brought to an end by wager of battle. Wherefore we, being more fully adviſed hereon by certain truſtworthy and prudent men, well ſkilled in the law, who aſſiſted us in this behalf, were by them expreſſly aſſured that we were bound to accept the mode of determining and putting an end to the ſaid litigation ſo

[1] *Wyvil Reg.* lib. i. (1330), fol. clxxviij. The Archdeacon of Berks was either Edmund de la Beche, collated in 1339, or John Harwell, who was promoted to the Biſhopric of Bath and Wells in 1366; probably the latter.

offered to us as aforeſaid, if it was really our wiſh to obtain juſtice, and to recover the right belonging to us and our Church to *the Caſtle* ſo diveſted *as aforeſaid*, or to bring our ſaid endeavours to any good effect; and further, that if we ſhould not ſo do, we, our Church, and all and every of our ſucceſſors, ſhould be barred for ever from the right aforeſaid. Conſidering therefore, and deliberately weighing all the matters aforeſaid, acting by compulſion and unwillingly, we gave our aſſent (premiſing albeit with a proteſt for ourſelves in this behalf) to the method ſo propoſed, ſuppliantly commending unto God and the Bleſſed Mary our patron, our ſaid cauſe and the iſſue thereof. And whereas, in reſpect of the ſaid matter, the morrow of the Feaſt of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, with the days immediately following thereafter, is fixed and appointed in the Court of our Lord the King for deciding and bringing to an end, as aforeſaid, the ſaid matter in diſpute, through champions choſen on either ſide, and perſonally preſented, as the uſage is, in the ſaid Court. We, worthily deſiring to be aided mercifully in a matter, ſo great and of ſuch importance, by the prayers of the faithful, devoutly to be offered unto God and His Saints, do command you and ſtrictly enjoin, that from this time forward you adviſe and require to be adviſed and exhorted, or cauſe requiſition to be made as to the ſame, that all and every perſon ſubject to us in the ſaid Archdeaconry, as well religious as of any other condition whatſoever, do offer up devout prayers unto God, and that thoſe who hold the office of the prieſthood celebrate maſſes (and eſpecially on the day aforeſaid, and the eight days immediately following the ſaid morrow) for the happy iſſue of the ſaid matter, as alſo for him who is the champion of ourſelves and our Church—Richard by name; to the end that, by the aid of God's grace, he may be protected in the defence of his body, and, in the moment of conflict, from all evils and perils, and be ſaved harmleſs in the reſult; as, alſo, that they ſuppliantly put up other devout prayers unto God. And to the end that we may the more ſteadfaſtly awake the minds of the faithful to do as aforeſaid, &c. &c."

Of the proceedings which took place in the Court of Common Pleas we have a detailed account (by one preſent) in the Year-Book,[1] of Hilary Term, 29th Edw. III. (1355). The following is a tranſlation:—

"A Writ of Right was brought by the Biſhop of Saliſbury againſt the Earl of Saliſbury, by which the Biſhop demanded the Caſtle of *Saliſbury*[2] [Sherborne], with the appurtenances; and laſt Term they joined battle between their champions, of whom Robert[3] S[hawell] was the champion of the Biſhop, Nichol D. champion of the Earl; and they had day till the morrow of the Purification, and it was ſaid to them by the Court that they ought at that day to be with their champions arrayed ready to do battle.

"And before the break of day of the morrow [of the Purification] the Biſhop comes firſt, and his champion follows him to the bar, clothed in white leather nearly to the thighs, and above this a coat of red ſendal,[4] painted with the arms of the Biſhop, and a knight to carry his baton, and a varlet his target, which was of the colour of his coat, and painted with images within and without; and the Biſhop was at the bar with his champion near him, the knight holding his baton.

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[1] "The reports are extant in a regular ſeries from the reign of Edward II. incluſive, and, from his time to that of Henry VIII., were taken by the prothonotaries, or chief ſcribes of the Court, at the expenſe of the Crown, and publiſhed *annually*, whence they are known under the denomination of *Year Books*."—Blackstone's *Commentaries*, i. Introd. s. 3.

[2] From this evident miſtake of the ſcribe, Camden, Fuller, and the author of "Magna Britannia," have all erred in deſcribing the conteſted fortreſs as that of Old Sarum.

[3] Another error of the ſcribe. In the Biſhop's letter he is diſtinctly ſaid to be "*Ricardo nomine*."

[4] A thin ſilk. The "Doctour of Phiſik" in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" wears a ſuit

"Lyned with taffata and with *ſendal*."

"And Lord Chief Juſtice Sir Robert Thorpe cauſed the target to be raiſed at the back of the champion, ſo that the top of the target nearly paſſed the height of the back of his head; and ſo it was held elevated at the back of the champion while he was at the bar.

"And then comes the Earl, on the other part, leading his champion by the hand, clothed in white leather, and above a coat of red ſendalle with a ſhield of arms of the Earl, and two knights carry two white batons in their hands; and his target was held at the back of the champion the ſame as the champion of the Biſhop.

"Mr. Serjeant Knivet,[1] for the Demandant.—'You have here Robert, Biſhop of Saliſbury, with his free man Robert, the ſon of John de S[hawell], arrayed ready to diſprove and to perform (with the grace of God) this that the court of our Lord the King formerly awarded, or ſhall award, that this he offers againſt William Earl of Saliſbury; and we pray that it may be as we demand.'

"Mr. Serjeant Fiff[hide].—'You have here William Earl of Saliſbury, with his free man Nicholas, ſon of D., all arrayed ready to perform (with the grace of God) according as the court of our Lord the King ſhall award.'

"Mr. Juſtice Green.[2]—'Sir Biſhop, go and take a chamber within this palace, and unequip your champion, and leave there all his harneſs under guard of the Warden of the Palace, and the Court here will ſee ſo that no fraud or deceit exiſt. And you, Sir Earl, in the ſame manner in another chamber. And command has been given to the Warden of the Palace to aſſign chambers, and keep your days on Monday here.'

"And the Court ſaid, 'Go; retire from the bar at one time, ſo that neither go before the other.'

"And inaſmuch as they would not retire the one before the other, they remained until the Judges roſe, who with difficulty made them go.

"At this day [Monday] came the Biſhop and the Earl, with their champions, as before; but in the meſne time, the Judges had view of all the harneſs, ſo that the batons were of a length, that is, of five quarters, and the targets of a length and breadth, and the images; and the champions both took their harneſs; and Thomas, my Lord Beauchamp, came to the place, and put forward a letter under the Privy Seal to the Judges, rehearſing the matter of the plea between the parties; and becauſe this touched upon the right of the King, he commanded the Judges that they ſhould continue this plea in the ſame ſtate in which it now is until Thurſday next following.

"Mr. Juſtice Green.—'For this that the King has commanded us to continue, and alſo, inaſmuch as in ſearching the harneſs of your champions we found ſome defects, and we know not by whom they ſhould be amended; but, however that may be, keep your days here in the ſame plight as now on Thurſday next.'

"And it was ſaid that the Judges had found in the coat of Shawell, the champion of the Biſhop, ſeveral rolls of prayers and charms; therefore Green ſaid as aforeſaid, and [added] 'Depart ye from the bar;' and becauſe neither would depart before the other, they remained until the Judges roſe, as before.

"And Mr. Juſtice Green ſaid to the Demandant, 'Sir Biſhop, depart from the bar on pain of loſing your action!' Whereupon he departed.

"And before their day (Thurſday) they agreed ſo that the Biſhop gave to the Earl 2500 marks.

"And on Thurſday the Biſhop came with his champion, arrayed as before; and the Earl was called and did not come, and the default was recorded.

"Lord Chief Juſtice Thorp put forward a writ for the Biſhop, rehearſing the matter, and how the Earl had prayed the King, and how then the King had commanded the Juſtices that they ſhould go on with the plea, but not proceed to judgment without conſulting him (the King); and now he commanded that in ſuch a way, in the buſineſs aforeſaid, the proceſs may be that they

[1] Afterwards Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.

[2] Afterwards Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.

proceed further to final judgment, without now inquiring as to colluſion, according to the form of the ſtatute *De Religioſis*.[1]

"Whereupon Mr. Juſtice Green rehearſed how the battle was waged, and then the default of the Earl recorded; whereupon it was awarded by the Court that the Biſhop ſhould recover the Caſtle of S., as the right of his Church of Our Lady of Saliſbury, to him and his ſucceſſors, quit of the Earl and his heirs for ever.[2]

"And Sir Biſhop ſued execution of this by virtue of the writ aforeſaid, without any Inquiſition *De Colluſione*."

The final concord by which the Earl agreed, for the ſum of 2500 marks, to quit to the Biſhop all claim to the Caſtle for himſelf and his heirs, is ſtill extant among the records in the cuſtody of the Dean and Chapter of Sarum.

Biſhop Wyvil having enjoyed peaceable poſſeſſion of the Caſtle of Sherborne for twenty years, died therein on the 4th of September, A.D. 1375, and his remains were interred in the midſt of the choir of his cathedral; but this portion of the building having been newly paved with chequered marble, in the year 1684, the ſlab containing his braſs was removed into the north end of the eaſtern tranſept, where it is now preſerved.

On the braſs is ſeen a repreſentation of the conteſted Caſtle, with the Biſhop's champion ſtanding at the gate of the outer ward, holding his baton in his right hand, and with his left ſupporting a ſhield, with a circular hole in the centre,[3] and ſuſpended by a belt round the neck. In the gate of the firſt ward is a half-length effigy of the Biſhop, with uplifted hands, and clad in Euchariſtic veſtments, conſiſting of the mitre and gloves, the amice, albe, tunic or dalmatic, maniple, and cheſuble; the left arm ſupporting the paſtoral ſtaff. Riſing above the reſt of the building is the keep, or central tower, with its gateway and portcullis, and, in the foreground of the fortreſs, the repreſentation of a chaſe, with the figures of hares, in alluſion to the recovery of the Chace of Bere.

The entire margin of the ſlab was ſurrounded by a border-fillet, bearing a long Latin inſcription, a portion of which is now loſt; but the miſſing words, inſerted between brackets, are here ſupplied from the

[1] "De Viris Religioſis" was a ſtatute to prevent alienation in mortmain, paſſed 7 Edw. I. (1239), and is printed by the Record Commiſſioners in "The Statutes of the Realm," i. 51.

[2] "Some," ſays Fuller, "highly commended the zeal of the Biſhop aſſerting the rights of his Church, while others condemned this in him as an unprelatical act, God allowing duels no competent deciders of ſuch differences. And moderate men, to find out an expedient, ſaid he did this not as a biſhop but baron."—*Worthies of England, Leiceſterſhire.*

[3] Probably for the purpoſe of entangling the "crok" or head of the baton, and thus gaining a ſlight advantage over the adverſary.

Diary of Captain Symonds, before alluded to, who viſited the cathedral in 1644, when it was entire:—

"[Hic jacet bone memorie Robius Wybell hujus eccliæ Salisburiæ Epus qui eccliam istam quadraginta quinque annos & amplius pacifice & laudabilit' rexit, dispsa ejusdm eccliæ prudenter] congregavit & congregata ut pastor vigilans conservavit. Ent' enim alia beneficia sua minima Castrum dce eccliæ de Schirebon p. ducentos annos et amplius manu militari violent' [occupatum eidem eccliæ ut pugil] intrepidus recup'avit ac ipi eccliæ chaccam suam de la Bere restitui procurabit qui quarto die Septembris anno dñi millio CCC^mo lxxb^o et anno consecr' suæ xlvj^to sicut altissimo placuit in dco Castro debitum reddidit [humanæ natur' Cujus aiæ ppiciet' ille in quo sp'avit & credidit cuncta potens.]"[1]

"Here lyeth Robert Wyvell, of happy memory, Biſhop of the Church of Saliſbury, who for more than forty-five years peaceably and laudably governed that ſee. He gathered together the diſperſed poſſeſſions of the Church, and, having ſo collected, as a vigilant paſtor he prudently maintained the ſame; for, among the leaſt of his other benefits, he recovered, like an intrepid champion, the Caſtle of Sherborne to the ſaid Church, which for 200 years and more had been withheld therefrom by military violence. He alſo procured the reſtoration to the ſame Church of its Chace of Bere; and on the 4th day of September, A.D. 1375, and in the forty-ſixth year of his conſecration, according to the will of the Moſt High, paid the debt of human nature in the ſaid Caſtle. On whoſe ſoul may the Almighty have mercy, in whom he truſted and believed."

Of the Evangeliſtic ſymbols, formerly at the angles of the ſlab, thoſe of SS. Matthew and Mark only are remaining. Two of the ſhields which occupied the intermediate ſpace have alſo diſappeared, the remaining three are charged with *a croſs between four mullets of ſix points pierced*—the arms of Wyvil.[2]

An obit for the repoſe of the ſoul of Biſhop Wyvil was anciently celebrated in Saliſbury Cathedral on the 11th of October, as appears by the extracts from the "Martyrologye Book," printed in Leland's "Itinerary."

Circa A.D. 1380. A KNIGHT, (PROBABLY OF THE QUINTIN FAMILY). CLYFFE PYPARD. (*Plate II.*) This effigy lies in the pavement near the weſt end of the ſouth aiſle. It repreſents a knight clad in the armour worn at the latter part of the 14th century. On the head appears the *baſcinet*,[3] or conical helmet of ſteel, from the rim of

[1] Dr. Rawlinſon's "Hiſtory and Antiquities of Saliſbury Cathedral and Bath Abbey," 1723, contains ſome portion of the inſcription now miſſing.

[2] Biſhop Wyvil is generally ſtated, as above mentioned, to have been born at Stanton Wyvil, co. Leiceſter. That branch of the family, however, bore *Gules, fretty vaire a chief er*, which does not at all correſpond with the arms on the Biſhop's braſs; neither does his name occur in the pedigree of Wyvile and Brudenell, of Stanton Wyvile and Dene, printed in Nichols's "Leiceſterſhire" (Gartre Hund.), ii. 807.

[3] The baſcinet, with a removable vizor, was frequently worn in battle; the beaume, or tilting helmet, being reſerved for the tournament.

which deſcends the *camail*, or tippet of ring-mail, covering the ſhoulders and attached to the baſcinet by a cord paſſing through rings, which is here clearly ſhown. The *hauberk* is covered by the *jupon*, or jerkin, which fits tightly over the body, and is eſcalloped at the lower edge. The arms are caſed in *braſſarts* of plate, with *coudières*, or elbow-pieces, and *épaulières* at the ſhoulders. The gauntlets, alſo of plate, have knobs at the principal joint of each finger. On the legs are *jambarts* of plate, with *genouillères* at the knees; and on the feet *ſollerets*, with rowel ſpurs.

The long and tapering ſword is attached to the *baudrick*, or military belt, girded over the hips, and richly ornamented. The feet of the knight reſt on a lion, the head of which, together with the inſcription and ſhields of arms, have diſappeared; nothing therefore remains, with the exception of the armour, to fix the date of the memorial.

Aubrey, in his "Collections for North Wilts," mentions the loſs of the inſcription, but aſſigns it to a knight of the family of Quintin, who were lords of Bupton, in the pariſh of Clyffe Pypard. This is probably correct, as the ſouth aiſle appears to have contained a chapel belonging to the Bupton eſtate. The parcloſe, or ſcreen of carved oak, which divides the eaſt end of the aiſle for this purpoſe, ſtill remains, and the braſs in queſtion lay, until a few years ſince, either within, or cloſe to the encloſure thus formed, leaving but little doubt as to its identity.[1]

The figure, after a lapſe of nearly five centuries, is ſtill in good preſervation, and from its bold outline and general good effect, forms a ſtriking object in the pavement of the church.

Circa A.D. 1393. Sir Edward Cerne and Lady. Draycote Cerne. (*Plate III.*) This braſs lies in the pavement of the chancel. The armour of the knight is ſimilar to that of the laſt example, with one or two trifling exceptions, the camail being of chain inſtead of ring-mail, and the *miſericorde*, or dagger of mercy, which was uſed to give the *coup de grace*, is attached to the right ſide of the ſword-belt. A portion of the *hauberk*, which is of ring-mail, appears in this inſtance beneath

[1] The Rev. C. Boutell, in his "Monumental Braſſes of England," 1849, very naturally aſcribes it to a Cobham. From the Inquiſitions p. m., it appears that John de Cobham, knight, died ſeiſed of the manor and advowſon of "Clyve Pippard," 21 Rich. II. (1397); and to him the memorial would ſeem at firſt ſight to be attributable. The *north* aiſle, however, was the burial-place of the Cobham family, and here was alſo a chapel ſimilar to that in the ſouth aiſle, the ſite of which is now occupied as a pew by Horatio Nelſon Goddard, Eſq., the preſent owner of the manor, which anciently belonged to the Cobhams.

the *jupon*. The left hand of the knight is laid on his breaſt, whilſt the right hand holds that of his lady. The latter is habited as a widow, with the *wimple* and *coverchef*. The looſe robe, with tight ſleeves, is partially obſcured by a mantle, faſtened acroſs the boſom by a cordon, with ſlide and taſſels.

The inſcription is in Norman French :—

"✠ Moun ſire Edward Cerne chivaler o Elyne ſa femme giſt icy: de les queux almes Deux p ſa pyte eyt m'ci. Amen."

"Sir Edward Cerne, knight, and Ellen, his wife, lye here; upon whoſe ſouls may God of His pity have mercy. Amen."

The ſhields of arms, as well as the creſt which ſurmounted the helmet, have long been torn from the ſlab. The creſt, judging from the matrix, which is ſhown in outline on the plate, was a demi-lion rampant.

The family[1] of Cerne were for more than a century and a half Lords of Draycote, which derived from them the diſtinctive adjunct by which it is ſtill known.

Sir Edward Cerne, as appears by the Inquiſition taken on the death of his elder brother, John de Cerne, in 1348, was then twenty-one years of age. As his own death happened in 1393, he muſt then have been aged ſixty-ſix. He died ſeiſed of the Manor of Draycote, with the advowſon of the church; one meſſuage and one virgate of land in Langley; and the Manor of Avon, which he held in right of his ſecond wife, Ellen, relict of Sir Walter Pavely. His ſon, Edward, by his firſt wife, aged twenty-ſeven, was found to be his heir.[2]

Ellen de Cerne appears to have died without iſſue in 1419.[3]

Philippa de Cerne. Draycote Cerne. (*Plate IV.*) This plate is given wholly on the authority of Aubrey, the original having long ſince diſappeared. The ſlab which once contained the braſs ſtill finds a reſting-place in the floor of the chancel, but has been broken in two pieces and conſiderably ſhortened, thus giving the matrix the

[1] For a pedigree of the family, as connected with Draycote, ſee a valuable paper on the deſcent of the manor, by Charles Edward Long, Eſq., printed in the "Wilts Magazine," iii. 178.

[2] Inq. p. m. in the Public Record Office, London (17 Rich. II.), No. 12.

[3] The inquiſition taken at Chippenham, on her deceaſe, the Monday after the feaſt of St. Michael (7 Hen. V.), by John Wyke, eſcheator of the King in co. Wilts, ſtates that John Pavely died ſeiſed of the manor of Avene, held of the Abbey of Malmeſbury, which was given to a certain Walter Pavely, and Elene his wife, and the heirs of their bodies. Afterwards the ſaid Walter died without an heir. Elene re-married Edward de Cerne.

appearance of a demi-figure. The three ſhields of arms were loſt in Aubrey's time. The coſtume, in which the reticulated head-dreſs and long ſleeve lappets are the moſt prominent features, would fix the date of the memorial as about the year 1370.

The inſcription, in Norman French, is alſo preſerved by Aubrey:—

"Philippe de Cerne gist icy
Dieu de s'alme eyt mercí."

"Philippa de Cerne lies here,
On whoſe ſoul God have mercy."

Philippa was the daughter of Sir Edward Cerne by his firſt wife, Philippa, of whoſe family we have no record. Edward, the brother of Philippa, who was found to be heir to his father, was, as above mentioned, twenty-ſeven years of age in 1393. He was conſequently born about 1366, which will afford a clue to this memorial of his youthful ſiſter Philippa, who muſt have died at an early age, and in the lifetime of her father.

A.D. 1398. JOHN BETTESTHORNE. MERE. (*Plate V.*) This fine and perfect effigy[1] lies on the pavement of a chantry chapel attached to the ſouth ſide of the chancel. The armour is very ſimilar to that of Sir Edward Cerne (Plate III.) The *baſcinet* is very acutely pointed, the *hauberk* and *camail* are both of chain-mail, the gauntlets have two knobs (*gadlings*) at the joints of each finger, and the belt is richly embroidered (perhaps jewelled), the end beyond the buckle being arranged as a pendant hanging from the centre.

The inſcription is remarkable as containing the Dominical or Sunday letter for the year of deceaſe,[2] and in the original is reverſed:—

"Hic iacet Johēs Bettesthorne quondā dns de Chadenwyche fundator istius cantarie qui obijt vj die Februarij Anno dñi M°CCCxCviij litera dnical' E. cui' aie p'piciet' deus amē

Tu qui trāsieris, videas sta plege plora
Es qđ eram et eris qđ sū p me precor ora."

[1] The fine braſſes of Sir George de Felbrigge (1400), in Playford Church, Suffolk; Sir Nicholas Dagworth (1401), at Blickling, Norfolk; and Sir William and Lady Bagot, at Baginton, Warwickſhire; have been aſcribed to the ſame artiſt as this ſpecimen.

[2] Two other inſtances of this are the braſſes of Ralph de Knevynton (1370), at Aveley, Eſſex; and Edmund Aſſheton, rector (1522), at Middleton, Lancaſhire.

"Here lyeth John Betteſthorne, formerly Lord of Chadenwyche, founder of this chantry, who died the 6th day of February, Anno Domini 1398. Dominical Letter E. On whoſe ſoul may God have mercy. Amen.

"Whoſo paſſeth by, behold, ſtand, read, bewail,
Thou art what I was, and ſhalt be what I am, pray for
me I beſeech thee."

Chadenwyche, or Charnage (the *Chedelwich* of Domeſday), is a tything belonging to Mere; but Betteſthorne, as appears by an Inquiſition taken on his deceaſe, was owner of much additional property in Wiltſhire, and other counties.[1] He left an only daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Berkeley, knight, who was his ſole heireſs, and thirty years of age at the time of his deceaſe.

The Betteſthorne Chantry was founded in the Chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary (where the braſs ſtill lies), and was dedicated in honour of the Annunciation of the Virgin. It originally conſiſted of one Chaplain only, but a further licenſe was ſubſequently obtained from the king to increaſe the endowment for the maintenance of two other chaplains, who were daily to perform divine ſervice in the ſaid chapel "for the good eſtate of the ſaid John whilſt he lived, and for his ſoul when he ſhould depart out of this light, for the ſouls of his parents and other anceſtors, and for the ſouls of all the faithful departed, for ever."

A ſecond Inquiſition, taken on the deceaſe of Betteſthorne, on behalf of the Mere Chantry,[2] deſcribes the lands and tenements forming its endowment, which appear to have conſiſted of one meſſuage, forty acres of land, and twelve acres of meadow in Clopton; ten acres of land, and two of meadow, at Gillingham; nine meſſuages, eighty acres of land, four of meadow, and one of wood, in Mere; together with the manors of Mere and Chadenwyche.

The patronage of the Mere Chantry falling into the hands of the Berkeley family, through marriage with the heireſs of Betteſthorne, it was ſubſequently known as "Berkeley's Chantry," under which name it is generally deſcribed.

[1] Public Record Office (22 Richard II.), No. 6. Betteſthorne's property in Wiltſhire at the time of his death conſiſted of the manor of Weſt Grymſtead, with the advowſon of the church; the hamlets of Plaitford (with the advowſon of its free chapel), Bemerton, Quidhampton, and More; the manor of Abbeſton, with the advowſon of its free chapel; one meſſuage, one carucate of land, and 100 acres of heath at Eaſt Grimſtead; the manor of Weſt Dean; one meſſuage, one virgate, and four acres of meadow in Mere Bourton; the manor of Mere; one virgate of land, four acres of meadow, one meſſuage, and one carucate of land, at Knoyle Odierne; the advowſon of the Mere Chantry; one carucate and ten acres of land at Seggehull; one meſſuage, one carucate of land, and ten acres of meadow, with the bailiwick of the Hundred of Elleſtubbe at Enford. Alſo other lands, &c. in the counties of Somerſet, Southampton, and Dorſet.

[2] 22 Richard II., No. 99.

In the "Valor Eccleſiaſticus," A.D. 1534, it is ſtated to be "*ex fundacõe Johis Barkeley milit.*" Henry Duvall, cuſtos of the three Chantries, affirms his portion thereof to be worth annually 6*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, ſubject to a deduction of 14*s.* 1*d.*; John Smyth, another cantariſt, 6*l.* 6*s.*; and Richard Swayne, a third cantariſt, 7*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* with a deduction of 25*s.*, making together an annual income of 18*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Out of this ſum 10*s.* was diſtributed yearly to the poor, that they might pray for the ſoul of the founder; a rent of 10*s.* paid to Roger Stourton, and a third ſum of 5*s.* to the Dean of Sarum; again reducing the clear annual value to 17*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

In the firſt year of Edward VI., when Chantries were ſuppreſſed, it was found that the annual income of the "Barkeleye Chauntre" amounted to 23*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* with the following deductions:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
A rent to the King's manor of Mere . . .	1	1	5
A like rent to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum .	0	6	4
Two like rents on land called "Saddleborne," to Mr. Morton and Peter Grene . . .	0	13	4
	£2	1	1

leaving 21*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* as the clear annual value.

The cantariſts at this date were John Gelebrand, aged 48, Richard Swayne, aged 63, and John Ferard, aged 40 years; the plate belonging to the chantry weighed ten ounces, and the goods and ornaments were valued at 3*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The Commiſſioners add to their report the following memorandum reſpecting the chantry prieſts:—

"M^d.—The ſayd Incumbentis be verey honeſte men, and of good report amonge there neighbours, albeit not able to ſve a Cure by reaſon of their Infyrmytyes and weakenes, and ferthermore verey poore men, and have none other lyvinges but theſe Chuntrees only.

"Alſo the ſayd Rychard Swayne reedyfyed all the houſes app'teyninge unto the ſayd Chuntre after they were brent [burnt] at his owne ppe coſtis and chargis to the accomplisſhement whereof he ſolde xl^s land of his owne inherytaunce, and alſo is yet indebtyd x^li vj^s viij^d for the repayment wherof he layd in gage ij peyre of veſtementis of blewe velvet and oone payre of Cruettis of Sylv' Wiche thingis be not worthe ſo moche money as they lye for in conſyderacon of wiche p'miſſis he prayith the Kingis mooſte honorable councell to conſyder hym accordinglye."[1]

In 1553, five years after the ſuppreſſion of their chantry, the three incumbents were ſtill living; Ferard and Gelebrand were in receipt of an annual penſion of 5*l.* each, whilſt Swayne, probably on account of his age and length of ſervice, was rewarded with an additional 1*l.* per annum.[2]

[1] Chantry Certificate, No. 58. Public Record Office.

[2] Willis's *Mitred Abbeys*, ii. 258.

In the 2d Edward VI. [1548] lands in Gillingham and Motcombe, belonging to "Berkeley's" Chantry in Mere, were granted to John Thynne, Eſq.

By a deed bearing date 20th November, 6 Edward VI. [1552], and mentioned by Sir R. C. Hoare ("Hund. of Mere," p. 12), it appears that Sir John Thynne, Knight, granted to Thomas Chafyn, Eſq., a leaſe "of all thoſe his meſſuages, cottages, orchards, lands and meadows, paſtures, feedings, rents, reverſions, and hereditaments, in Mere, parcell of the late diſſolved chantry founded in the pariſh church of Mere, called 'Barkeley Chauntery,' for a term of fifty-one years, at a rent of 12*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*"

From another deed, alſo noticed by Sir R. C. Hoare, dated 11th November, 5 Elizabeth [1563], it appears that Sir John Thynne further ſold to the ſaid Thomas Chafyn, Eſq., the aiſle or chantry chapel "adjoining and placed on the ſowthe ſide of the pariſhe church of Meere aforeſaid, wherein lately the late chantry prieſt of ſome certayne chantry, being in Meere aforeſaid, called the Chantry of the Bleſſed Virgyn Mary in Meere, uſed to ſay maſſe; and which chappel or ile lately app'tained to the ſaid chantry, and came to the handes of our late Sovereign Lord, of famous memory, King Edward the Sixth, by the diſſolution of the ſaid chantry, by forſe of the Act of P'liament made in the firſt yeare of the rayne of the ſaid late Kynge, conc'ning giving of chantries to the ſaide late King, his heyres and ſucceſſors, and after graunted by the ſaid late Kynge by his letters patents, amongeſt other things, to me the ſaid Sir John Thynne, and to one Lawrence Huyde, Gent., and to my heyres for ever."[1]

It is worthy of notice that theſe grantees of the chantry and its endowment were both commiſſioners acting on behalf of the Crown at the ſuppreſſion. The chapel, falling by purchaſe into the hands of Thomas Chafyn, Eſq., became the burial-place of that family, and of their deſcendants, the Groves of Zeals, and contains many ſepulchral memorials appertaining to both.

John Betteſthorne was alſo the founder of a chantry in the church of Gillingham, co. Dorſet, in honour of St. Katharine, Virgin and Martyr.[2]

[1] "But ſubſequent to this conveyance," ſays Sir R. C. Hoare, "it appears that a chantry, bearing the name of 'Berkeley's,' was granted by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1592, by letters patent, to Edward Downinge and Roger Mant, their heirs and aſſigns, together with certain lands, tenements, &c. 'Quæ omnia et ſingula premiſſa in Meere et infrà paroch. de Meere, nuper cognita per nomen de Berkeley's Chantrey, fundat. infra eccleſiam parochial. de Meere predict. modo diſſolut. quondam exiſtebant.'"

[2] 22 Rich. II. It was found not to the King's detriment to grant licenſe to John Betteſthorne to give one meſſuage and eighty-five acres of land in Gillingham and Milton to the chaplain of the chantry of St. Katharine in Gillingham. (*Sarum Reg.*)

The arms of Betteſthorne were Argent, on a ſaltier gules five eſtoiles or.

A.D. 1417. JOHN WYKHAM, RECTOR. BISHOPSTONE (near Saliſbury). A plate in the pavement of the chancel bears this inſcription:—

"Hic jacet dns Johēs Wykham quōdā Rector iſtī' eccl̄ie q.ⁱ obiit xix° die mens' Auguſti A° dñi M°CCCC°XVIII° cuj aīe p'piciet' de' amē."

"Here lyeth Sir[1] John Wykham, formerly Rector of this Church, who died the 29th day of the month of Auguſt, A.D. 1417, on whoſe ſoul may God have mercy. Amen."

The Prebend or Rectory of Biſhopſton was formerly in the gift of the Biſhop of Wincheſter as lord of the Manor,[2] and the deceaſed was preſented thereto in 1379 by William of Wykeham, from which it may perhaps be inferred that he was a relative of this prelate.[3]

Wykham appears to have reſigned the Rectory in 1416, as his ſucceſſor, John Foxholes, was inducted that year.

A.D. 1418. THOMAS AND EDITH POLTON. WANBOROUGH. (*Plate VI.*) This braſs lies on the pavement at the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle, which appears to have been formerly uſed as a chantry. The male figure is repreſented in the civil coſtume of the period, conſiſting of a plain tunic, with a hood, and a girdle at the waiſt. The beard is ſlightly forked, and the hair ſhort, and removed from the temples like that of the Reeve deſcribed by Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales,"—

> "His heer was by his eres rounde i-ſchorn,
> His top was dockud lyk a preeſt biforn."

The female figure appears in a looſe robe, with full ſleeves, cuffs at the wriſts, and very ſhort waiſt. The head-dreſs is a coverchef ſimilar to that worn by Elene de Cerne (Plate III.)

[1] For an explanation of the word "Dominus," or "Sir," as anciently prefixed to the names of the clergy, ſee an intereſting paper on "The Ancient Styles and Deſignations of Perſons," by F. A. Carrington, Eſq. in "Wilts Magazine," i. 329.

[2] At the Reformation it was ſeized by the Crown, and granted to Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, 35 Hen. VIII.

[3] In the "Wilts Inſtitutions" the name appears with an "*alias*," as Johannes Broun, or Borne, *alias* Wykeham. During the period in which he held the Rectory he ſeems to have preſented four vicars.

The inſcription is in hexameter verſe, rhymed in ſome inſtances both in the middle and at the end of the line:—

" Marmoreo lapide Thomas jacet hic & Editha
Que Polton vita quisque vocabat ita
Quos mors expulit hinc milleno Virgis anno
Quadringenteno decio quibus adim' octo,
Undena luce Septembris hunc, duodena
Hanc Februi, gradiens fundas peamina plena.
Octo q3 nator' natar' totq3 suarum
Collegium carum circueundo Sarum
Ex obitu quor' Wanbergh curatus habebit
Quatuor atq3 decem numos que rite tenebit
Post ortū matris dñi dñica die sequente
Ellermis de & Halle plase Wanbergh retinente."

From theſe lines, a portion of which is ſomewhat obſcure, it appears that the braſs was laid down as a memorial of Thomas Polton, and his wife Edith, both of whom died "in the year of the Virgin"[1] 1418, the former on the 11th of September, the latter on the 12th of February; that they had eight ſons, and as many daughters; that Thomas Polton was a benefactor to a College near the city of New Sarum, and alſo gave 14*s.* to Wanborough; and, finally, that his place of reſidence at Wanborough was known as "*Halle Place.*"

From another inſcription, alſo engraved on a braſs plate and affixed to the north wall of the tower, it further appears that the Polton family were the chief contributors towards the erection of this part of Wanborough Church, which was begun in the year 1435. It reads thus:—

"Orate p. Thoma Polton & Editha uxr̃ ei' defunctis magrō Philippo Archno Glouceste[i] Agnete & xiiij aliis eor' lib'is dño Rob'to Everard Vicario & oībs suis pochiaīs q[i] hō capanile iceper't A° dni M CCCC°XXXV°."

"Pray for Thomas Polton, and Edith his wife, deceaſed; for Maſter Philip, Archdeacon of Glouceſter, Agnes, and fourteen other of their ſons and daughters; for Sir Robert Everard, vicar,[2] and all his pariſhioners, who began this tower Anno Domini 1435."

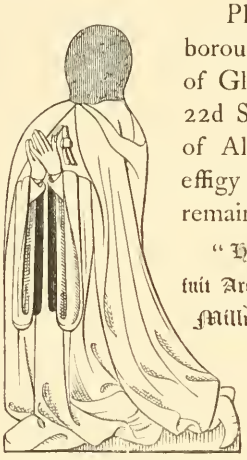
"Here is a tradition," ſays Aubrey, "that at a certaine place in this

[1] "*Anno Virginis*" is a term perhaps more commonly uſed on the Continent than in England; Mr. David Keane ſaw it on the tomb of a knight in Worms Cathedral. The inſcription on the braſs of Biſhop Robinſon, in Carliſle Cathedral, deſcribes his death as having taken place "in the year from the delivery of the Virgin, 1616."

[2] Robert Everard was preſented to the vicarage of Wanborough in 1423 by the Prioreſs of Ameſbury, and reſigned it in 1439.

pariſh called Court-cloſe,[1] ſometime reſided the famous Lovell, favourite to Richard III., King of England; the houſe with a chapell adjoining, and another at Hall-place in this pariſh, dedicated to St. Ambroſe (as I am informed), were carried to the building of the Tower; here are few veſtigia of any ſuch ſtructure to be diſcovered, only a mote which encompaſſed the houſe commonly called Lovell's Mote."—*Collections for North Wilts.*

There is, however, in the pariſh of Wanborough a large meadow[2] which ſtill retains the name of *Ambroſe-field*, thus identifying it with the Chapel of St. Ambroſe mentioned by Aubrey. In it are the traces of a moated manſion, the moat encloſing nearly two acres of land, with large carp-ponds attached. Here then is probably the ſite of Hall-place, once the reſidence of the Polton family.



Effigy of Archdeacon Polton, All Souls, Oxford.

Philip Polton, mentioned on the plate in Wanborough Tower, was collated to the Archdeaconry of Glouceſter, 21ſt April, 1428, and dying in office, 22d September, 1461, was buried in the ante-Chapel of All Souls College, Oxford, where his headleſs effigy in braſs, with the following inſcription, yet remains:[3]—

"Hic iacet Magist' Philippus Polton Baccallr̃ Canon qui fuit Archidiaconus Gloucestrie q̃ obijt xxiſ° die Septebr' Anno dñi Millmo CCCC°LXI° Cui' aĩe ppiciet̃ de' Amen."

"Here lyeth Maſter Philip Polton, Bachelor Canon, who was Archdeacon of Glouceſter, who died the 22d day of September, A.D. 1461. On whoſe ſoul may God have mercy. Amen."

By a deed bearing date 6 Henry IV. (1404–5), in the poſſeſſion of Ambroſe Goddard, Eſq., of Swindon, (1824) it appears that John Goddard, of Hye Swindon, and Thomas Polton, of Wanborough, granted at that date certain lands and tenements to John Palmer, of the former place. The following is an abſtract of the document:[4]—

"Sciant præſentes et futuri, quod nos, Johannes Goddard, de Hye Swindon, et *Thomas Polton, de Wambergh*, dedimus, &c. Johanni Palmer, de Hye Swindon, &c. omnia terras et ten̄ quæ

[1] Court-cloſe is a field ſtill well known at Wanborough, and contains traces of a moat encloſing about five acres of land.

[2] Now (1859) the property of F. A. Carrington, Eſq., of Ogbourne St. George.

[3] The legend from the month, "*Dom' preceptor fili' David' miſerere mei*," and the ſhields of arms, bearing three mullets pierced, have diſappeared. They are mentioned in Wood's "Hiſtory of the Colleges, &c. in the Univerſity of Oxford," edited by Gutch, 1786, p. 295.

[4] As given by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in his privately printed pedigree of the Goddard family.

nuper habuimus ex dono prædicti Johannis Palmer. Habendas, &c. predicto Johanni Palmer et heredibus ſuis in perpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigilla noſtra appoſuimus. Teſtibus Johanne Bray, Waltero Taylor, Thoma Smyth, Johanne Coleſhull, Thoma Brome, W^mo^ Whyteman, Johanne Everard, et multis aliis. Data apud Hye Swindon, an^o^ r. r. Henrici Quarti poſt conqueſtum ſexto." (Affixed were two ſeals of red wax.)

The family of Polton appear to have derived their name from the manor of Polton, in the pariſh of Mildenhall, near Marlborough.[1] This manor was ſubordinate to the Barony of Caſtle Combe. In the year 1340, John de Polton is mentioned as holding a knight's fee, valued at 6*l.* yearly; and Thomas de Polton, half a fee, at 10*l.* In 1404 it was held by Thomas Polton; in 1424 by Thomas Polton, Biſhop of Worceſter;[2] and ſubſequently by George Polton. The latter died in 1436, and in 1454 it was held by Iſabella, widow of George Polton, who is the laſt owner of this name mentioned in connexion with the manor.[3]

A.D. 1427. WILLIAM BAYLY. BERWICK BASSET. (*Plate VII.*) This ſmall, but curious memorial, lies in the pavement of the nave in front of the rood-ſcreen. The coſtume is preciſely ſimilar to that of the male effigy in Plate VI. The inſcription runs thus:—

"Willms hic iacet bayly, sic dn̄o placet,
Legavit eccl̄ie solidos centū semp' manere,
Obijt v^to^ id' Novēb' Anno dn̄i M°CCCC°XXVIII."

"Here lyeth William Bayly, thus it pleaſes the Lord,
He bequeathed to the Church one hundred ſhillings always to remain,
He died the 5th before the ides of November, A.D. 1427."

Of Bayly's benefaction to the Church of Berwick Baſſet, his braſs is unfortunately the only record.

[1] There is alſo a village named Pulton, or Poulton, in the northern extremity of the county, where was a Gilbertine Priory. See Dugdale's "Monaſticon" and Tanner's "Notitia Monaſtica."

[2] Biſhop Polton, who is thus identified with Wiltſhire, and, in all probability, with the Wanborough family, was Archdeacon of Taunton in 1403, and in 1408 was appointed to canonries in York and Ripon. He had a ſtall at Hereford in 1412, and in the following year was promoted in the York chapter. In 1416 he was elected Dean of York, and in 1418 was inſtituted to the rectory of Biſhop's Hatfield, Herts, both of which preferments he held until 1420, when he was promoted by Papal proviſion to the ſee of Hereford. He was tranſlated to Chicheſter by Papal bull, 17 November, 1421, and afterwards to Worceſter by an Act of the Privy Council, dated 14 January, 1425–6. He died at the Council of Baſle, 23 Auguſt, 1433, and was there buried.

A Thomas Polton was inſtituted to the rectory of Broughton, Wilts, in 1399, and vacated it in the following year. He alſo had the rectory of Pewſey in 1401, and reſigned it in 1403. An individual of the ſame name reſigned the prebendal ſtall of Grimſton and Yetminſter, in Saliſbury Cathedral, in 1418.

[3] See "Hiſtory of Caſtle Combe," privately printed by G. Poulett Scrope, Eſq. (1852), pp. 157–220.

A.D. 1429. JOHN WROFTON, ESQ. BROAD HINTON. Aubrey deſcribes a braſs in the pavement of the chancel bearing an effigy in armour, and the following inſcription:—

"Hic jacet Johes Wrofton Armiger qui obiit xvj die Aprilis Anno Dñi 1429. Cujus aïe p'picietur Deus Amen."

"Here lyeth John Wrofton, Eſquire, who died the 16th day of April, A.D. 1429. On whoſe ſoul may God have mercy. Amen."

The ſlab, robbed of its braſs, ſtill lies in the pavement of the chancel. The effigy, 20½ inches in length, was repreſented in plate armour, with the inſcription underneath. Four ſhields of arms, once at the angles, were loſt in Aubrey's time.

Of the family of Wrofton, or Wroughton, of Broad Hinton, there is a pedigree in Harl. MS. No. 1443, f. 26. It includes nine generations prior to the viſit of the Heralds in the year 1623; their anceſtor William, of Broad Hinton, according to the Inquiſition taken on his deceaſe,[1] died ſeiſed of manors and lands in North Wilts, Somerſet, Glouceſter, and Devon. He left iſſue a ſon and heir, John Wrofton (deſcribed in the pedigree as *Sir* John Wrofton, *Knight*), who ſeems to be the individual commemorated by the braſs. He was ſeven years of age at his father's death, 10 Hen. IV. (1408-9), and conſequently about twenty-ſeven, in 1429, the date of his own deceaſe. By his wife Iſabel, daughter of Edmund Hampden, of Hampden, co. Bucks, he left a ſon John, of Broad Hinton,[2] who married Jane, daughter of William Darell, Eſq., of Littlecote (ſee woodcut at p. 11), and a daughter Anne married to Sir Richard Ludlowe, of Longbridge Deverill.

A.D. 1429. JOHN NEET, RECTOR. EVERLEY. A ſmall plate of braſs in the veſtry, at preſent unfixed, bears the following inſcription:—

"Hic iacet dñs Johes Neet quondã Rector eccliæ de Ew'le qui obiit vlo die Mens' Julij Aº dñi MºCCCCCºXXIX cui' aïe ppiciet' de' amen.

"Here lyeth Sir John Neet,[3] formerly Rector of the Church of Everley, who died the 5th day of the month of July, A.D. 1429; on whoſe ſoul may God have mercy. Amen."

[1] In the Public Record Office (10 Hen. IV.), No. 50.

[2] The inſcription on the monument of his great-grandſon, Sir William Wroughton, who died in 1559, mentions that he built (probably rebuilt) the "Houſe of Broadhenton" in 1540.

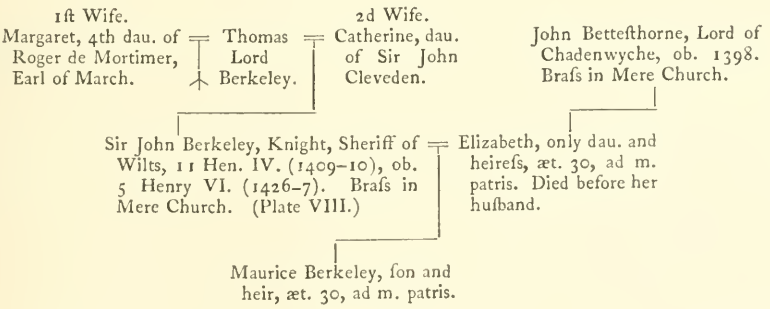
From his grandſon Sir George (a third ſon of Sir Thomas, of Broad Hinton, who died in 1597,) by a ſecond wife, Anne, daughter and coheir of John Barwicke, of Wilcot, deſcended a branch of the family ſettled at the latter place.

[3] In Sir R. C. Hoare's "Modern Wilts" (Hund. of Elſtub and Everley, p. 10,) the name is incorrectly printed as John *Rut*. The plate was taken from the old church.

John Neet was inſtituted to the rectory of Everley (which he ſeems to have obtained by exchange) in 1397; and on his deceaſe, in 1429, John Berkeley was preſented by the Abbeſs of Wherwell,[1] in whom the patronage was then veſted.

Circa A.D. 1430. BROKEN FIGURE OF A KNIGHT. MERE. (*Plate VIII.*) This braſs lies in the Betteſthorne Chapel, already mentioned It originally conſiſted of two effigies, male and female; the latter, together with the ſhields of arms and inſcription, was loſt in Aubrey's time, and of the former only the upper half now remains. It furniſhes the only example of complete plate armour in the county: inſtead of the *camail* is a gorget of plate, or *hauſſe-col;* the *jupon* has given place to a *cuiraſs*, or breaſt-plate, with depending plates overlapping each other, called *taces;* the arm-pits are protected by circular pieces; and the *coutes* at the elbows have a fan-like appearance. The ſword-belt is here worn diagonally.

In the abſence of inſcription, or arms, the poſition of the braſs may afford a clue to its identity. Elizabeth, the only daughter and heireſs of John Betteſthorne (Plate V.), married Sir John Berkeley, knight, who died 5 Hen. VI. (1426–7), with which date the armour on the braſs ſeems preciſely to correſpond.


1ſt Wife.
Margaret, 4th dau. of Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March.
Thomas Lord Berkeley.
2d Wife.
Catherine, dau. of Sir John Cleveden.
John Betteſthorne, Lord of Chadenwyche, ob. 1398. Braſs in Mere Church.
Sir John Berkeley, Knight, Sheriff of Wilts, 11 Hen. IV. (1409–10), ob. 5 Henry VI. (1426–7). Braſs in Mere Church. (Plate VIII.)
Elizabeth, only dau. and heireſs, æt. 30, ad m. patris. Died before her huſband.
Maurice Berkeley, ſon and heir, æt. 30, ad m. patris.

The lower portion of the figure is reſtored in dotted lines from other examples of ſimilar date, and the greyhound is given on the authority of Aubrey.

Circa A.D. 1430. A PRIEST (without inſcription). UPTON LOVEL. The ſlab which originally contained this braſs is loſt, and the demi-effigy, here engraved, which is the only remaining portion,

[1] Or Whorwell, co. Hants. A Benedictine nunnery, founded by Elfrida, the wife of King Edgar, and dedicated to the Holy Croſs and St. Peter.

is now affixed to a ſmall ſtone within the altar rail. The original is 17½ inches in length, and repreſents a prieſt, doubtleſs one of the early rectors, clad in his euchariſtic veſtments. In the fifteenth century the Lords Lovel were patrons of the church, and the "Wilts Inſtitutions" furniſh the names of ſeveral rectors inducted at this period; but, from the entire abſence of the inſcription, it is difficult to determine with accuracy to which of them it belongs.

Demi-effigy of a Prieſt. Upton Lovel.

A.D. 1430. WILLIAM ASGILLE, RECTOR. WISHFORD. On a braſs plate formerly in the pavement of the nave was this inſcription:—

"Hic jacet Willms Asgille,[1] nup' Rector eccliæ huj' loci qui obiit viii die Kalend' Octob' AºCCCCºXXX cuj' aie p'piciet' deus Amen."

"Here lyeth William Aſgille, late Rector of the Church of this place, who died the 8th day before the Calends of October, 1430; on whoſe ſoul may God have mercy. Amen."

According to the "Wilts Inſtitutions" William Algar was preſented to the rectory of Wiſhford in 1418, and John Yve in 1430.

A.D. 1453. JOHN DAWNSE. WEST LAVINGTON. This plate has long ſince diſappeared, but the inſcription is printed on the authority of a manuſcript copy made by a late curate of the pariſh, the Rev. John Williams:—

"Hic jacet Johannes Dawnse qui obiit quarto die mensis Januarii Anno Domi. 1453, cuj̃ animæ propitietur Deus Amen."

"Here lyeth John Dawnſe, who died the fourth day of the month of January, A.D. 1453. On whoſe ſoul may God have mercy. Amen."

The plate was probably in the Dauntesay Chapel, a ſmall erection of "Perpendicular" date, attached to the ſouth ſide of the Church. Of the Dauntesay family, who were anciently Lords of the Manor of Weſt Lavington, a further notice will be found in a ſubſequent page.

[1] Sir R. C. Hoare has printed the name as William *Allen*.

A.D. 1470. EDITH MATYN. AMESBURY. The inſcription from this plate is printed, but incorrectly, in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," ii. 220. In the original it is as follows:—

"Hic jacet Editha Matyñ nup' uxor Roberti Matyñ que obiit die mens' A° dni Millio CCCC° LXX Cuj' aie p'piciet' deus."

"Here lyeth Edith Matyn, late wife of Robert Matyn, who died the . . . day of the month of . . . . A.D. 1470. On whoſe ſoul may God have mercy."

The ſlab was originally in the pavement of the chancel,[1] but during a recent reſtoration was buried beneath it.

A pedigree of Matyn, or Maten, of Chiſenbury and North Tidworth, will be found in the Heralds' "Viſitation of Wilts," A.D. 1623, but does not include the name of the deceaſed.

This memorial is unnoticed by Sir R. C. Hoare in his "Hiſtory of Modern Wilts."

A.D. 1473. THOMAS BONHAM AND WIFE. WISHFORD. This braſs, in a very mutilated condition, lies in the pavement of the nave. It conſiſted of two figures, male and female, now loſt. The inſcription, which is nearly obliterated, was as follows:—

"Hic jacet Thomas Bonham, Armiger, quondam Patronus iſtius eccleſiæ, qui quidem Thomas obiit vicesimo nono die Maii Anno Domini M CCCC LXXIIII; Et Editha uxor ejus, quæ quidem Editha obiit vicesimo sexto die Aprilis Anno Dni M CCCC LXIX. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

"Here lyeth Thomas Bonham, Eſquire, formerly Patron of this Church, which ſaid Thomas died the 29th day of May, A.D. 1473; and Edith his wife, which ſaid Edith died the 26th day of April, A.D. 1469. On whoſe ſouls may God have mercy. Amen."

Beneath were the effigies of nine children (apparently three ſons, and nine daughters[2]), arranged in two groups under their reſpective parents. Four only are now remaining, but the matrices of the whole number may ſtill be indiſtinctly traced.

The Pariſh Regiſter contains the following account of this braſs:—

"There is in the body of our church an ancient monument of ſome of the anceſtors of the Bonhams, and ſaid to have been that Bonham and his wife that had ſeven children at one birth. [Here follows a copy of the inſcription given above.]

[1] Gough deſcribes it as being in the *nave*, which is an error.

[2] The ſecond daughter ſeems to have been repreſented as a nun; two others appear in the ordinary coſtume of the period, with the butterfly head-dreſs.

"They were both buried under the great marble ſtone in the middle alley of our church, and the inſcription was cut in braſs. Beneath this inſcription, on the lower end of the ſame marble ſtone towards the choir, there were the ſmall ſtatues or images of nine young children ſet in braſs, all which I myſelf knew ſtanding there above twenty years, but of late one of them is broken out of the ſtone, by means of ſome violence and negligence of them that wrought in the church, and laid a great quarry-ſtone upon the grave of Robert Killman, lately buried. The ſtatues of the ſaid Thomas and Edith Bonham are ſaid to be in an hollow-vaulted arch under the wall in the north ſide of our church, and ſuch ſtatues there are. His ſtatue lies next to the door of the ſaid ſide, and her ſtatue at the feet of his.[1] By me Roger Powell, Curate there, April 10, Anno Domini 1640."

Aubrey, at a ſomewhat later date, viſited the church, copied the inſcription on the braſs, examined the Regiſter, and collected a few additional details, which he has thus recorded:—

"This Mr. Bonham's wife had two children at one birth, the firſt time; and he, being troubled at it, travelled, and was abſent ſeven years. After his return, ſhe was delivered of ſeven children at one birth. In this pariſh is a confident tradition that theſe ſeven children were all baptized at the font in this church, and that they were brought thither in a kind of charger, which was dedicated to this church, and hung on two nails, which are to be ſeen there yet, near the belfry on the ſouth ſide. Some old men are yet living that do remember the charger. This tradition is entered into the regiſter book there, from whence I have taken this narrative." (1659.) —*Nat. Hiſt. of Wilts*, p. 71.

The origin of this curious tradition may, perhaps, be traced to the mediæval cuſtom of placing on monumental braſſes, the ſmall effigies of children, uſually all of the ſame height, excepting the eldeſt, as in Plate XI. If, in this inſtance, the eldeſt ſon and daughter (both of whoſe effigies are loſt) were taller than the reſt, theſe, in the tradition, would be the two born firſt, whilſt the remaining ſeven would correſpond with the number aſcribed to the ſecond birth.

From an Inquiſition taken at Wilton, 26 Oct. 13 Edw. IV. (1473), five months after the deceaſe of Thomas Bonham,[2] it appears that he died ſeiſed of a moiety of the manor, with the advowſon of Great Wiſhford; part of the manors of Berwick St. James, Stapleford, and Bereford; and lands, meſſuages, &c., at Aſſerton, Uppington, Laverſtock, Barford St. Martin, and Fouleſtone, near Wilton; alſo of lands in co. Somerſet. It further ſtates that he died on the Lord's day after the Feaſt of St. John ante Portam Latinam,[3] and that his ſon Walter, aged twenty, was found to be his heir.

[1] The male effigy in the north wall, here alluded to, is that of a civilian; the date probably about 1400. The coſtume of the female effigy is apparently about the ſame date.

[2] Pub. Rec. Office (13 Ed. IV.), No. 41.

[3] St. John *before the Latin Gate*. This ancient feaſt of the Church, commemorated on the 6th of May, does not preciſely correſpond with the date of his death as given in the inſcription.

A.D. 1473. JOHN WINFORD, RECTOR. STOURTON. A ſmall plate lying on the pavement of the chancel bears the following inſcription:—

"Hic jacet Johannes Winford quondam hujus rector eccleſiæ qui obiit X die menſis Julii anno MCCCCLXXIII cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen."

"Here lyeth John Winford, formerly Rector of this Church, who died the tenth day of the month of July, in the year 1473. On whoſe ſoul may God have mercy. Amen."

At this date the patronage of the church belonged to the Stourton family. The inſtitution of John Winford, owing to an hiatus, does not occur; but on his deceaſe John Edmunde was inducted, on the preſentation of William, Lord Stourton.

A.D. 1480. JOHN WYLKYS, VICAR. HILMARTON. Of this braſs, which was formerly in the pavement of the chancel, there is not the leaſt trace. Aubrey has preſerved a ſketch of a ſhield (ſee woodcut) which bore a chalice, the bowl engraved with the ſacred monogram. The inſcription he has tranſcribed as follows:—

Shield from the Braſs of John Wylkys. (*Aubrey.*)

"Hic jacet dñs Johēs Wylkys quondam vicarius iſtius eccliē qui obiit viij die menſis Maii Anno Dñi MCCCCLXXX Cujus aīe p'picietur Deus. Amen."

"Here lyeth Sir John Wylkys, formerly Vicar of this Church, who died the 8th day of the month of May, A.D. 1480. On whoſe ſoul may God have mercy. Amen."

Circa A.D. 1490. ELIZABETH [TOCOTES] LADY ST. AMAND. BROMHAM. (*Plate IX.*) This very intereſting braſs is in a chapel attached to the ſouth ſide of the chancel, and erected about the cloſe of the fifteenth century by Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, who founded therein a chantry, dedicated jointly in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas.[1] The effigy, which is affixed to the north wall and encloſed within a canopied altar-tomb, is not engraved on the uſual "latten," but on a whiter metal, which ſeems, from its hardneſs, to have effectually reſiſted the contraction and expanſion to

[1] It was endowed with lands and tenements in Stockley, Avebury, Rockley, Bremhill, and Bromham, producing together (37 Hen. VIII.) an annual rental of 11*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*—*Cert. of Chantries*, No. 59. Pub. Rec. Office.

which the former is liable, and conſequently retains much of its enamel and gilding. It repreſents a female kneeling and addreſſing a brief ſupplication to a mediæval repreſentation of the Holy Trinity, which ſeems to have occupied the matrix immediately above.

"Sancta Trinitas vn' deus miſerere [mei?]."

"Holy Trinity, one God, have mercy on me!"

The coſtume conſiſts of the fideleſs cote-hardi, apparently of ermine, worn over a kirtle, and beneath a mantle. The head-dreſs affords a richly-ornamented ſpecimen of the *kennel* adopted towards the cloſe of the fifteenth century, to which period the memorial evidently belongs.

Round the effigy were four ſhields, of which two only remain and bear the following arms:—

1. Or, fretty ſable, on a chief of the ſecond three bezants, St. Amand.
2. Quarterly. 1 and 4. St. Amand. 2 and 3. Argent 7 maſcles conjoined 3, 3, and 1, Gules, Braybrooke; impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4. Gules, two lions paſſant guardant in pale or, Delamere. 2 and 3. Azure, three roaches naiant or, Roche.

A portion of the chamfer-inſcription around the edge of the tomb has been preſerved:—

"✠ Hic jacet Elizabeth' dna de sco Amando filia . . . . . Almerico dno de sco Amando q^e obiit . . . . . ."

"✠ Here lyeth Elizabeth, Lady of St. Amand, daughter . . . . . to Almeric, Lord of St. Amand, who died . . . . . ."

The laſt Almeric St. Amand, mentioned in the accompanying pedigree, inherited the barony of St. Amand under a writ iſſued to his grandfather, 2 Edw. II., but dying without iſſue male in 1403, the dignity fell into abeyance between Gerard Braybrooke, his grandſon (namely, ſon and heir of Alianore, his eldeſt daughter, who died before her father) and Ida, his daughter by his ſecond wife. Ida married Sir Thomas Weſt, but died without iſſue in 1426; when the barony became veſted in the three daughters of Gerard Braybrooke above mentioned, and was conſequently in abeyance. Elizabeth, the eldeſt of theſe daughters, married William Beauchamp, who was ſummoned to Parliament *jure uxoris*, by writ teſted 2d Jan. 27 Hen. VI. (1449), and addreſſed, "*Willielmo de Beauchamp, Domino de St. Amand.*"[1]

[1] Sir Harris Nicolas's *Synopſis of Peerage*, Introd. p. xlviii.

Part of the Pedigree of BEAUCHAMP
to illuſtrate the deſcent of ELIZ
Founder of th

Robert Delamere, eldeſt ſon of Elias. = Catherine, dau. and
Sir John Swant

Gilbertus de la Roche, of Bromham. = Chriſtian.

Peter Delamere, Knt. = Maud, dau. of Sir Hugh H

Sir John Roche, of Bromham, co. Wilts, Knt. = Willelma, dau. and heir
Peter Delamere, Knt.

Sir Walter Beauchamp, Knt., of Bromham.[1] Inq. p. m. 9 Hen. VI. (1430–1). = Elizabeth, dau. and coheir
John Roche, Knt. Wil
Feb. 6, 1446: deſires
buried in the Chantry
of the Saints Mary, Katl
and Margaret, in her
church of Steeple Lavi
near the tomb of her hu

1ſt Huſb.
William Beauchamp, of Bromham
to Parliament *jure uxoris* as Lor
from 27 to 32 Hen. VI. (144
Ob. 1457. Bequeaths his body
in the Chapel of the Chantry
Lavington.

Richard Beauchamp, C.G. Biſhop of Saliſbury, 1450. Will dated Oct. 16, 1481. Buried in a chapel erected by himſelf in Saliſbury Cathedral.

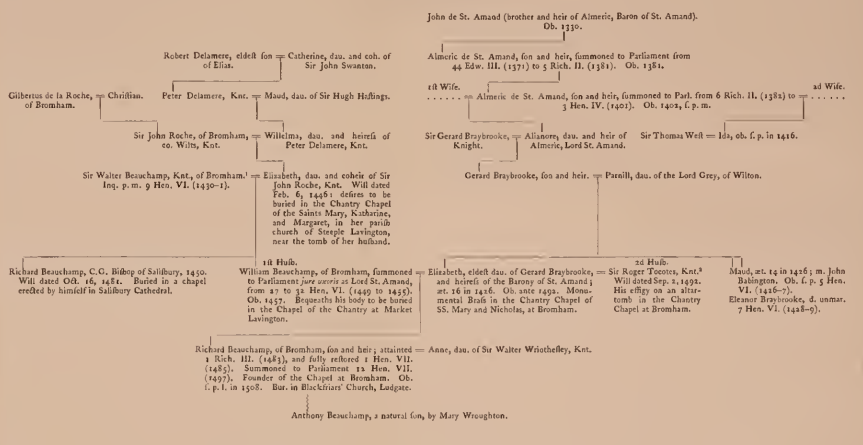
Richard Beauchamp, of Bromham, ſon and he
1 Rich. III. (1483), and fully reſtored 1
(1485). Summoned to Parliament 12
(1497). Founder of the Chapel at Bron
ſ. p. l. in 1508. Bur. in Blackfriars' Chur

Anthony Beauchamp

[1] Died ſeiſed (*inter alia*) of the Manor of I

[2] A Sir Roger Tocotes, of the houſehold
of Iſabel, Ducheſs of Clarence, and her infa
Secretis, Bundle I.)

Part of the Pedigree of BEAUCHAMP, DELAMERE, ROCHE, ST. AMAND, *and* BRAYBROOKE, *to illuſtrate the deſcent of* ELIZABETH, LADY ST. AMAND, *and her ſon* RICHARD, *Founder of the Beauchamp Chapel at Bromham.*


John de St. Amand (brother and heir of Almeric, Baron of St. Amand). Ob. 1330.
Robert Delamere, eldeſt ſon of Elias. = Catherine, dau. and coh. of Sir John Swanton.
Almeric de St. Amand, ſon and heir, ſummoned to Parliament from 44 Edw. III. (1371) to 5 Rich. II. (1381). Ob. 1381.
Gilbertus de la Roche, of Bromham. = Chriſtian.
Peter Delamere, Knt. = Maud, dau. of Sir Hugh Haſtings.
1ſt Wife. ..... = Almeric de St. Amand, ſon and heir, ſummoned to Parl. from 6 Rich. II. (1382) to 3 Hen. IV. (1402). Ob. 1402, ſ. p. m.
2d Wife. ..... = Sir Thomas Weſt = Ida, ob. ſ. p. in 1416.
Sir John Roche, of Bromham, co. Wilts, Knt. = Willelma, dau. and heireſs of Peter Delamere, Knt.
Sir Gerard Braybrooke, Knight. = Alianore, dau. and heir of Almeric, Lord St. Amand.
Sir Walter Beauchamp, Knt., of Bromham. Inq. p. m. 9 Hen. VI. (1430–1). = Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Sir John Roche, Knt. Will dated Feb. 6, 1446; deſires to be buried in the Chantry Chapel of the Saints Mary, Katharine, and Margaret, in her parish church of Steeple Lavington, near the tomb of her huſband.
Gerard Braybrooke, ſon and heir. = Parnill, dau. of the Lord Grey, of Wilton.
1ſt Huſb.
Richard Beauchamp, C.C. Biſhop of Saliſbury. 1450. Will dated Oct. 16, 1481. Buried in a chapel erected by himſelf in Saliſbury Cathedral.
William Beauchamp, of Bromham, ſummoned to Parliament *jure uxoris* as Lord St. Amand, from 27 to 32 Hen. VI. (1449 to 1455). Ob. 1457. Bequeaths his body to be buried in the Chapel of the Chantry at Market Lavington.
Elizabeth, eldeſt dau. of Gerard Braybrooke, and heireſs of the Barony of St. Amand; æt. 26 in 1426. Ob. ante 1499. Monumental Braſs in the Chantry Chapel of SS. Mary and Nicholas, at Bromham.
2d Huſb.
Sir Roger Tocotes, Knt.[2] Will dated Sep. 2, 1492. His effigy on an altar-tomb in the Chantry Chapel at Bromham.
Maud, æt. 14 in 1426; m. John Babington. Ob. ſ. p. 5 Hen. VI. (1426–7).
Eleanor Braybrooke, d. unmar. 7 Hen. VI. (1428–9).
Richard Beauchamp, of Bromham, ſon and heir; æ. 1 Rich. III. (1483), and fully reſtored 1 Hen. VII. (1485). Summoned to Parliament 12 Hen. VII. (1497). Founder of the Chapel at Bromham. Ob. ſ. p. I. in 1508. Bur. in Blackfriars' Church, Ludgate. = Anne, dau. of Sir Walter Wriothelley, Knt.
Anthony Beauchamp, a natural ſon, by Mary Wroughton.

[1] Died ſeiſed (*inter alia*) of the Manor of Bromham, called "Roche's Manor." (*Cal. Inq.* p. m. IV. 130.)

[2] A Sir Roger Tocotes, of the houſehold of George, Duke of Clarence, was tried for being concerned in the murder of Iſabel, Ducheſs of Clarence, and her infant ſon, by adminiſtering to them poiſoned ale, of which they died. (*Baga de Secretis*, Bundle I.)

To Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Gerard Braybrooke, and heireſs of the barony of St. Amand, this memorial may be confidently aſſigned. By her firſt huſband, William, ſon of Sir Walter, and brother of Richard Beauchamp, biſhop of Saliſbury, ſhe had an only ſon, Richard, the founder of the chapel in which ſhe lies interred. William Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, died in 1457;[1] and his widow re-married Sir Roger Tocotes, Knight, who, taking part with the Duke of Buckingham againſt Richard III., was attainted of high treaſon, and his eſtates forfeited.[2] Two years afterwards, however, on the acceſſion of Henry VII., the attainder was reverſed;[3] and in 1496 (12 Hen. VII.) Sir Roger, together with his ſon-in-law, Richard Beauchamp (who had likewiſe been attainted for the ſame cauſe), was among the "greate compaigny of noble menne," who went with Edward, duke of Buckingham, to meet the king at Taunton, then in purſuit of Perkin Warbeck.[4]

As Sir Roger, in his will, bearing date 2d Sept. 1492,[5] mentions "Dame Elizabeth, Lady St. Amand, my late wife," her death muſt have happened previouſly to that date.

[1] By will he bequeaths his body to be buried in the chantry chapel of the Saints Mary, Katharine, and Margaret, in the pariſh church of Steeple [Market] Lavington. From the following memorandum it appears that this chantry was diſſolved by ſpecial licenſe before the general ſuppreſſion, and its endowment paſſed into the hands of Iſabella, ſecond wife and relict of Sir Edward Baynton, who was the repreſentative of the Beauchamp family.

"Una cantia in Eſtlavyngton unde quis ſit fundator non cons . . . que cantia abſqz ſp̃iali licencia dci dni Regis diſſoluta fuit p . . . . quartum diem februarii, Anno regni ejuſdm Dni Regis xxvijth (1535), cui' cantie poſſeſſiones & alia pficua ann^{tl} attingunt ad vj^{li} ij^{s} iiij^{d}, que terre & poſſeſſiones ſup' die cum ptinen ad manus dne Iſabelle Baynton, vidue ann^{tl} deveniunt & in manibz ſuis exiſtunt."—*Cert.* No. 56, Pub. Rec. Office.

[2] *Parl. Rolls*, vi. 245. In Saliſbury the proclamation on behalf of Henry was made by the Biſhop (Lionel Woodville). The market-place of this city was ſoon afterwards the ſcene of Buckingham's execution, and its cathedral ſtill retains, in the alabaſter effigy of Sir John Cheney, who was unhorſed by the hand of Richard III. in his furious charge at the battle of Boſworth, another memento of the ſame period.

[3] *Parl. Rolls*, vi. 273. At this date Sir Roger held the offices of Conſtable of Devizes Caſtle, of ſteward of the manor and lordſhips of Marlborough, Devizes and Rowde, of Sherſton, Chiriell, and Brodetown; and of the lordſhips, hundreds, manors, lands, and tenements, parcel of the earldoms of Warwick and Saliſbury, and of the duchy of Lancaſter, in co. Wilts.

[4] *The Chronicle of John Harding*, by Richard Grafton, fol. 86 of the continuation in proſe, 1543. Their companions from Wiltſhire were Moriſh Berkeley, William Storton, Sir Thomas Longe, John Semer, Edwarde Darell, Amis Paulet, and William Saintemaur.

[5] This document is preſerved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, but was not proved in that office. He deſires to be buried "in the middle aiſle of Our Lady's Chapel at Bromham," and the alabaſter effigy in the centre of the Beauchamp Chapel, hitherto attributed to a Lord St. Amand (one of whom deſires to be buried at Market Lavington, and the other in the church of the Blackfriars, Ludgate,) muſt conſequently be the memorial of Sir Roger. The effigy is that of a knight, clad in the armour of the period, and wearing a collar of SS.

A.D. 1495. CONSTANTINE DARELL, AND WIFE. COLLINGBOURNE KINGSTON. This braſs, which lies in the pavement of the chancel, bears the following inſcription:—

"Orate pro aiabs Constantini Darell Armigi qui obiit .... die .... Aº dni MCCCC ..... et Johanna uxor eius que obiit viij die Decembs Aº dni MCCCCLXXXXVº qr aiabus ppiciet' de'."

"Pray for the ſouls of Conſtantine Darell, Eſquire, who died the ... day ..... A.D. 14 .. and Joan his wife, who died the 8th day of December, A.D. 1495. On whoſe ſouls may God have mercy."

Conſtantine Darell, of Collingbourne Kingſton (the anceſtor of the Darells of Pagham, co. Suſſex), was a younger ſon of William Darell, of Littlecote, whoſe monumental ſlab has been already noticed.[1] The braſs was evidently laid down on the deceaſe of his wife, Joan, daughter of Robert Collingbourne,[2] whom he ſurvived for twelve years; and the blank ſpaces left for the inſertion of the date of his own death, ſubſequently omitted to be filled in as originally intended. He was Sheriff of Wilts, 6 Hen. VII. (1490); and his will, made 5th Feb. 1507, was proved on the 8th of April in the following year. His own effigy has been torn from the ſlab, and that of his wife only remains.

A.D. 1498. JOHN STOKYS, AND WIFE. SEEND. (*Plate X.*) Theſe effigies lie on the pavement of the north aiſle. The dreſs of the male figure is a gown, faced and trimmed with fur, beneath which is a cloſe tunic, ſeen at the neck and wriſts. The hair is long, and from the girdle is ſuſpended the *gypcière*, or external purſe, like the franklein in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," whoſe

"gypſer al of ſilk
Heng at his gerdul, whit as morne mylk."

The end of the girdle hanging as a pendant forms a new feature in the female effigy; the large cuffs at the wriſts are alſo worthy of notice. The inſcription is, for the firſt time, in Engliſh:—

"Here lyth John Stokys and Alys his wyff whiche John decessed the xxviij day of June the yere of oure lord God thousad cccclxxxxviij. On whose Sowlys Jhu have merey. Amen."

Aubrey, in his "Collections for Wilts," mentions, that the north

[1] Vide ſupra, p. 11.
[2] She is ſtated by Phillpot, 3. 77. f. 109 b. Coll. Arm. to have been the relict of .... Holte.

aiſle of Seend Church was, according to tradition, built by the family of Stokys. From the ſtyle of its architecture, which is late "Perpendicular" (circa A.D. 1480), it is probable that the deceaſed was the main contributor towards its erection.[1] The weſt window of the aiſle exhibits in its external hollow moulding a pair of ſciſſors on the one ſide, and a pair of ſhears on the other, in alluſion to the occupation of the founder, who was, doubtleſs, a clothier.

In his "Natural Hiſtory of Wilts," Aubrey alſo gives the following particulars reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of the clothing trade at Seend in the reign of Henry VII., and its decay at a ſubſequent period:—

"When King Henry the Seventh lived in Flanders with his aunt the Dutcheſs of Burgundie, he conſidered that all or moſt of the wooll that was manufactured there into cloath, was brought out of England; and obſerving what great profit did ariſe by it, when he came to the crown he ſent into Flanders for cloathing manufacturers, whom he placed in the weſt, and particularly at Send, in Wiltſhire, where they built ſeverall good houſes yet remaining: I know not any village ſo remote from London that can ſhew the like. The cloathing trade did flouriſh here till about 1580, when they removed to Troubridge, by reaſon of (I thinke) a plague; but I conjecture the main reaſon was, that the water here was not proper for the fulling and waſhing of their cloath; for this water being impregnated with iron, did give the white cloath a yellowiſh tincture."

Aubrey alſo remarks, that in Seend Church there had been a great deal of painted glaſs, "with pictures of ſome of the Stokys children," but beaten down by one William Sumner, of that pariſh, about the year 1648.

A.D. 1501. Robert Baynard, Esq. and Wife. Lacock. (*Plate XI.*) This braſs is on the pavement of the ſouth tranſept, which portion of the church is attached to the manor of Lackham. The male effigy preſents an entirely new feature in the tabard, or ſurcoat, embroidered with the arms of *Bluet*, Or, an eagle with two heads diſplayed gules; quartering *Baynard*, Sable, a feſs between two chevrons or. Above and beneath the tabard are ſeen portions of the gorget and ſkirt of ring-mail; the *tuiles*, or depending plates of metal for the protection of the thighs, are alſo partially viſible; the ſword hangs diagonally; and rounded ſhoes (*poullains*) cover the feet, which reſt on two dogs.

In the female coſtume there is nothing remarkable, with the exception

[1] A ſhip's rudder, carved in relief on one of the battlements on the north ſide, perhaps denotes a pecuniary contribution from a member of the Willoughby family, of Brooke Hall, by whom this device was uſed. It occurs, at an earlier date, on the Cheney tomb in Edington church. See p. 12, note 4.

of the mantle, which is embroidered with the arms of *Baynard*, as above, quartering *Ludlow*, Argent, a chevron between three bears' (or martens') heads eraſed ſable.

"Hic iacet Robertus Baynard, Armiger, vir egregius et legis peritus in armis bellicis multū strenuus ꝺapifer precipuus inī primos pacis cos'vator ꝺiligentissimus uxorē hens Elizabeth ꝺevotissimā cū totiꝺem filiis et filiabz suberrat[1] qui obiit xxvj ꝺie Augusti Aº ꝺnī ℳºCCCCCº primo Quor' animabz p'piciet' ꝺeus amen."

"Here lyeth Robert Baynard, Eſquire, a good man and ſkilled in the law, a very active ſoldier, one of the beſt of houſekeepers, and a zealous promoter of peace. He had a moſt loving wife, Elizabeth, with as many ſons and daughters as are reckoned below. He died the 26th day of Auguſt, 1501. On whoſe ſouls may God have mercy. Amen."

Beneath the inſcription are the effigies of thirteen ſons and five daughters, all of equal height, excepting the eldeſt ſon. The ſecond ſon wears the maniple and other appendages of a prieſt.

Four ſhields, at the angles of the ſlab, bear the ſame arms alternately as thoſe above given.

1 and 3. Bluet, and Baynard; quarterly.
2 and 4. Baynard, and Ludlow; quarterly.

The family of Baynard were for ten ſucceſſive generations lords of the manor of Lackham, in the pariſh of Lacock, which they acquired, about 1349, by marriage with the heireſs of Sir John Bluet, Knight. Robert Baynard, whoſe braſs is now under notice, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, Eſq. Of their eighteen children, three only are named in the Heralds' Viſitations: Philip, the eldeſt ſon, who married Jane, daughter of Nicholas Stewkeley, of Affeton, Devon; George, the ſecond ſon; and a daughter, Jane, married to William Temmes, of Rood Aſhton, of which family was Johanna Temmes, the laſt Abbeſs of Lacock.

Mary, the daughter and heireſs of Sir Robert Baynard, by marriage with the Hon. James Montagu in 1635, conveyed the Lackham eſtate to that family.

A.D. 1501. Thomas Dogeson, Vicar. Great Bedwyn. The ſmall figure of a prieſt, about fourteen inches in length, which once formed a portion of this memorial, is loſt, and the inſcription, lying in the north tranſept, is all that now remains.

[1] Probably a miſtake of the engraver for *ſubenat'*, a contraction of *ſubenumeratis*.

"Hic iacet dñs Thomas Dogeson quõda vicarius istius eccl̃ie qui obiit septimo die Decebris A° dñi M° V^{c} j cui aĩe p'piciet' de'."

"Here lyeth Sir Thomas Dogeſon, formerly vicar of this church, who died the 7th day of December, A.D. 1501. On whoſe ſoul may God have mercy."

In the eaſt window of the chancel was formerly the picture of a prieſt, with two crutches,—a ſmall circular bowl in his right hand, and a large cup at his ſide. From an accompanying inſcription, in Norman French, it ſeems to have been a memorial of an early vicar, named Peris.[1] In 1405, Mr. Roger Derby is mentioned; and, with theſe two exceptions, Thomas Dogeſon is the earlieſt recorded Vicar of the pariſh of Great Bedwyn. The vicarage was a Peculiar under the juriſdiction of the Deans of Sarum, whoſe Inſtitution Regiſters do not commence until the year 1548.

A.D. 1503. JOHN ERTON, RECTOR. LONG NEWNTON. (*Plate XII.*) This plate now lies in the pavement of the nave; but, as both inſcriptions are reverſed, it would ſeem originally to have been in the chancel, at the foot of the altar-ſteps. The effigy appears habited in amice, albe, ſtole, maniple, and cheſuble; the maniple, by an unuſual arrangement, hanging from the right inſtead of the left arm.

"Hic jacet dñs Johĩs Erton quõdm Rector huj' eccl̃ie qui obiit XVI° die Januarii Anno dñi millio CCCCC° tercio Cujus Anime p'piciet' de' Ame."

"Here lyeth Sir John Erton, formerly Rector of this church, who died the 16th day of January, A.D. 1503. On whoſe ſoul may God have mercy. Amen."

Beneath this, on the ſame ſlab, is a ſecond inſcription, as follows:—

"Hic p'pe sub lapide ĩ dextra pte jacet Nicholaus White, qui primo obtinuit de monastio Malmesburie sepultura mortuor' fieri in hac eccl̃ia Et Cimiterio ejusdm Cujus Anime Propiciet̃ur Deus Ame."

"Hard by under a ſtone on the right hand, lyeth Nicholaus White, the firſt who obtained leave of the Monaſtery of Malmeſbury for Burial of the dead in this church, and in the cemetery thereof. On whoſe ſoul may God have mercy. Amen."

The village of Long Newnton formed a part of the poſſeſſions of Malmeſbury Abbey, and the church, according to Aubrey, was anciently a chapel of eaſe to that eſtabliſhment. Of Nicholaus White, who

[1] See Gough's edition of Camden's "Britannia," i. p. 158. Pl. xiii.: and Stukeley's "Itinerary," p. 61.

obtained the right of ſepulture therein, no further notice has been met with.

A.D. 1504. GEORGE REDE, RECTOR. FOVANT. (*Plate XIII.*) This very curious memorial is affixed to the north wall of the chancel. It is 15 inches in width, by 12½ in height, and repreſents the departed prieſt in his ordinary habit, with roſary, &c., kneeling and addreſſing a ſupplication to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary (who appears in her Annunciation), for interceſſion with the Saviour on his behalf.

"O blessid Modir of pete pray to thi sone for me."

To the right of the Virgin is the angel Gabriel, kneeling on one knee, and holding a ſcroll inſcribed,

"Ave gracia plena dns tecū."

"Hail, thou that art highly favoured, the Lord is with thee!"

The emblematic lily, in full bloſſom, is ſeen in the background, and above it are rays of light iſſuing from the clouds; and the Dove, with cruciform nimbus, ſymbolical of the Third Perſon of the Holy Trinity, deſcending towards the head of the Virgin.

The whole of the background is powdered with fleurs-de-lis and roſes; whilſt the lower portion of the plate bears the following inſcription:—

"Orate pro aīa dni Georgij Rede quondm Rector Eccle de ffovent Tempore Edificacois nove turr' ibm Anno domini millmo CCCC lxxxij° Cujus Anime ppiciet' de' Amē'."

"Pray for the ſoul of Sir George Rede, formerly Rector of the Church of Fovant at the time of building the new tower there, A.D. 1492. On whoſe ſoul may God have mercy. Amen."

From the "Wilts Inſtitutions" it appears that Rede was preſented to the Rectory of Fovant, by the Lady Abbeſs of Wilton, in 1473; and reſigned it in 1504. The tower which is at the weſtern extremity of the church, affords a very fair example of late or florid "perpendicular" work, peculiar to the period mentioned in the inſcription, viz. the reign of Henry the Seventh.

A.D. 1508. HENRY FREKYLTON, CANTARIST. ALDBOURNE. (*Plate XIV.*) This effigy lies in the pavement of the chancel. The

veſtments are ſimilar to thoſe in Plate XII., but the maniple here hangs, as is uſually the caſe, from the left arm. The inſcription is as follows:—

"Orate p aĩa dñi henrici frekylton quõdã Capellani iſti' cantarie q̃ obijt X° die mẽs' septebr' A° dñi millio CCCCC° viij Cui' Aie ppicietur deus Amen."

"Pray for the ſoul of Sir Henry Frekylton, formerly Chaplain of this Chantry, who died the 10th day of the month of September, A.D. 1508. On whoſe ſoul may God have mercy. Amen."

The bowl of the chalice, which has been torn from the ſlab, probably contained a repreſentation of the ſacramental wafer bearing the ſacred monogram.

Certain lands and tenements in Aldbourne were, it appears, anciently given to the Fraternity of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary for the perpetual maintenance of a chaplain in the pariſh church.[1] This was, probably, the foundation to which Frekylton belonged.

A.D. 1510. JOHN, SON OF SIR JOHN SEYMOUR. GREAT BEDWYN. (*Plate XV.*) This effigy was formerly in the pavement of the chancel, but is now affixed to the north wall. The coſtume is very ſimilar to that of the male figure in Plate X.; but the gown in this inſtance has no girdle or other appendage at the waiſt. The inſcription terminates differently from either of the preceding examples:—

"Here lyeth the body of Johñ Seymoure sone and heire of s^r^ Johñ Seymoure knyght & of Margery oon of the doughters of s^r^ henry Wentworth knyght which decessed y^e^ XV day of July the yer' of o^r^ lord M V^c^ X on whos soule ihu habe m'cy & of yo^r^ charite say a pater nost' & a ave."

The four ſhields at the angles of the ſlab are now loſt, but in Aubrey's time two remained, and bore the following arms:—

1ſt. Gules, two wings conjoined or, with a label of three points, SEYMOUR; impaling, 1. Sable, a chevron between three leopards' heads caboſhed or, differenced by an annulet, WENTWORTH. 2. Per croſs argent and gules, in 2 and 3 a fret or, over all a bendlet ſable, SPENSER. 3. A ſaltier engrailed. 4. A feſſe double cotiſed. 5. Barry of ſix, and a canton ermine. 6. Sable cruſuly, three fiſhes hauriant.

2d. WENTWORTH, with the quarterings as above.

[1] The annual income of this chantry, at the ſuppreſſion, was 6*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* The ornaments, &c. were valued at the ſmall ſum of 3*s.* 4*d.* The incumbent, Adam Heryett, aged ſeventy years, was awarded a yearly penſion of 4*l.*, of which ſum he was in receipt five years later, A.D. 1553.

The family of Seymour were at this date ſeated at Wolfhall (anciently *Ulfel*), which property was acquired by the marriage of Roger Seymour (temp. Richard II.) with Maud, the daughter and coheireſs of Sir William Eſturmy. Sir John Seymour had iſſue by his wife Margery, ſix ſons and four daughters, and died, in 1536, aged ſixty; conſequently he muſt have been about thirty-four years of age at the time of his eldeſt ſon's death in 1510, which will afford ſome idea of the age of the latter. The family was doubly connected with Royalty; firſt, by the marriage of Jane, the ſiſter of the deceaſed, with King Henry VIII.,[1] and next by that of his younger brother Thomas Lord Seymour of Sudeley, at a later date, with Catharine Parr, widow of the ſame monarch.

The Seymours, together with their anceſtors, the Eſturmies, appear to have uſed the Priory Church of the Holy Trinity at Eaſton (near Pewſey) as a place of interment. The ſite of this houſe was granted 28 Hen. VIII. (1536) to Edward Seymour, Viſcount Beauchamp, afterwards Duke of Somerſet. After his death, and during the minority of his ſon Edward, Earl of Hertford, the Priory Church having become ruined, and the monuments of the family either deſtroyed or defaced, the Earl, in the year 1590, removed the body of his grandfather, Sir John Seymour, to Great Bedwyn, in the chancel of which church he erected to his memory an altar-tomb bearing a recumbent effigy.

The remains of John, the eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir John, were probably removed from Eaſton to Great Bedwyn with thoſe of his father; as alſo the Purbeck ſlab which contained his effigy in braſs.

A.D. 1514. Sir John Danvers, and Lady. Dauntsey. This braſs lies on an altar-tomb abutting againſt the north wall of the chancel. The male effigy, which is 28 inches in length, appears in a ſuit of plate-armour ſimilar to that in Plate XI. A *paſs-guard*, or plate of metal riſing perpendicularly from the left ſhoulder, affords a protection to the neck, and is a new feature in this example. Of the female figure a woodcut will be given in a ſubſequent page.

At the angles of the ſlab are four ſhields with the following arms:—

1ſt. Argent, on a bend gules three popinjays, Brancester (aſſumed by Danvers); quartering, gules, two bars or, on a chief argent two bucks' heads caboſhed of the ſecond, Barendes; with a creſcent for difference.

[1] Aubrey mentions the very large barn at Wolfhall in which the wedding was kept; and which was hung with tapeſtry on the occaſion.

2d. Paly of ſix argent and azure, on a bend gules three cinquefoils or, STRADLING; quartering, per pale or and argent three bars nebulé gules, DAUNTSEY.

3d and 4th. BRANCESTER and BARENDES, quarterly, as above; impaling, STRADLING quartering DAUNTSEY.

The marginal inſcription ſurrounds three ſides of the ſlab:—

"Here lyeth buryed syr John Danvers knyght sumtyme lorde of this maner and patron of this churche in the ryght of dame Anne his wyf the whiche said syr John the iiij day of the monethe of January deptyd thys lyfe too transitory the yere of our lord god MCCCCC and xiiij."

The family of Danvers appears to have been ſeated, early in the 15th century, at Cothorp, co. Oxon. Sir Robert (eldeſt ſon of John Danvers of Cothorp by a firſt marriage) purchaſed the eſtate of Culworth, co. Northampton, and died in 1467 leaving three daughters. From theſe daughters Culworth was purchaſed by their uncle, Richard Danvers, of Preſcote, who was the father of Sir John Danvers above mentioned. Sir John was Sheriff of Northamptonſhire 10 Hen. VII., and ſubſequently, by marriage with the heireſs of Stradling, became Lord of the Manor of Dauntſey in this county. He was afterwards twice Sheriff of Wilts in 19 Hen. VII. and 5 Hen. VIII.

Aubrey in his "Collections for Wilts" gives the following curious anecdote in reference to his marriage:—

"Anno .... here was a robbery committed at the Manour Houſe, on the family of the Stradlings; he [Sir Edward Stradling] and all his ſervants, except one plowboy, who hid himſelf, were murthered, by which means this whole eſtate came to Anne his ſiſter, and that heire married after to Sir John Danvers, a handſome gentleman, who clapt up a match with her before ſhe heard the newes, he, by good fortune lighting upon the meſſenger firſt. She lived at that time in Pater Noſter Rowe at London, and had but an ordinary portion. This robbery was done on a Saturday night; the next day the neighbours wondered none of the family came to church; they went to ſee what was the matter, and the parſon of the pariſh very gravely went along with them, who by the boy was proved to be one of the company, and was (I think) hanged for his paines."

A.D. 1516. JOHN BAYNTON, ESQ. BROMHAM. (*Plate XVI.*) This braſs lies on the pavement of the Beauchamp Chapel already noticed at p. 35. The effigy is nearly three feet in length, and the armour very ſimilar to that deſcribed in the laſt example; the large ſize of the *coute* on the left elbow is worthy of remark.

The ſhields around the effigy bear the following arms:—

1ſt and 4th. Quarterly. 1 and 4. Sable, a bend lozengy, Argent, BAYNTON. 2. Gules, two lions paſſant guardant in pale or, DELAMERE. 3. Azure, three roaches naiant or, ROCHE.

2d and 3d. The ſame; impaled with Gules, on a croſs argent, five eagles diſplayed ſable, DIGGES.

The marginal inſcription is as follows:—

"✠ Orate pro aīa Johīs Baynton Armigeri filii et hered Roberti Baynton militis Conſanguinei et hered Ricardi Beauchamp domini de sco Amando, qui obiit ultimo die menſis Octobris Anno dñi millmo vc xvjo cujus aīe propicietur deus AMEN."

"✠ Pray for the ſoul of John Baynton, Eſquire, ſon and heir of Robert Baynton, Knight; couſin and heir of Richard Beauchamp, Lord of St. Amand, who died the laſt day of the month of October, A.D. 1516; on whoſe ſoul may God have mercy. Amen."

Sidney, in his "Treatiſe on Government," aſſerts that in antiquity of poſſeſſion and name[1] few of the nobility equal the family of Baynton. In the time of Henry II. the Bayntons were Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem. Sir Henry Baynton was Knight Marſhal to the King, and his ſecond ſon Henry, a Knight of St. John, was ſlain in Bretagne in 1201. The family were for nearly two centuries ſeated at Falſtone,[2] a tithing in the pariſh of Biſhopſtone[3] in South Wilts. This property they obtained by the marriage of Thomas de Benton with Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Richard de Grimſted, by his wife Edith, daughter of Guido le Tablier, lord of Falſtone, temp. Edw. I., and it continued to be their principal reſidence until the commencement of the 16th century.

John Baynton, whoſe braſs is here repreſented, was the ſon and heir of Sir Robert Baynton, knight, of Falſtone, as recorded in the epitaph. The latter having taken an active part on behalf of King Henry VI., was taken priſoner at the battle of Tewkeſbury, and attainted of high treaſon,[4] 14 Edw. IV., (1475.) His life, however, was ſpared, and his eſtates were ſubſequently recovered by the family. His ſon was reſtored in blood 19 Hen. VII.[5] (1503), and on the deceaſe of Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, in 1508, he ſucceeded to the eſtate at

[1] The name of Baynton was probably aſſumed from Baynton (in Domeſday Book called Bagentone) in Yorkſhire (where the family, in all probability, originally ſettled); the derivation of which place may be eaſily found in the ſmall river *Bain*, that runs near it, and the Saxon word *tun*, a village or hamlet.—PLAYFAIR's *Britiſh Family Antiquity*, vii. 73.

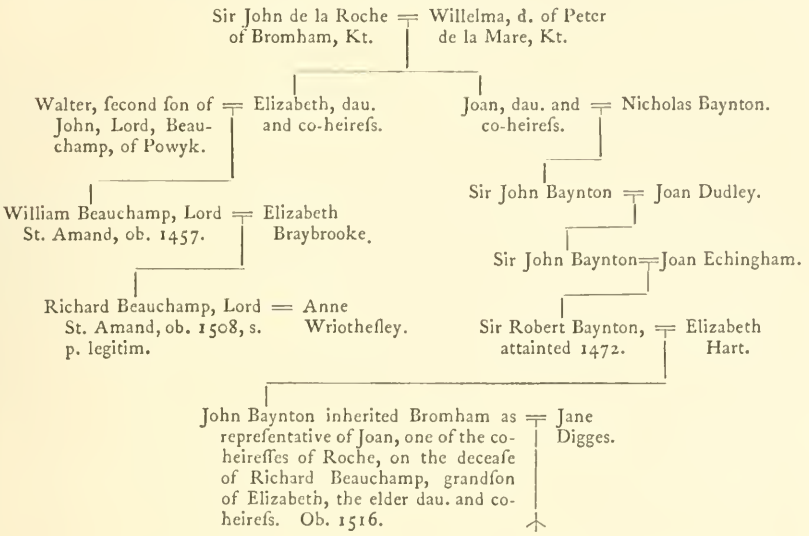
[2] "Fallerſdowne, *vulgo* Falſton, was built by a Baynton, about perhaps Henry the Fifth. Here was a noble, old faſhioned houſe, with a mote about it and drawbridge, and ſtrong high walls embattled. They did conſiſt of a layer of freeſtone and a layer of flints, ſquared or headed; two towers faced the ſouth—one the eaſt, the other the weſt end. After the garriſon was gone the mote was filled up, about 1650, and the high wall pulled down, and one of the towers."—AUBREY's *Natural Hiſtory of Wilts*, p. 101.

[3] To ſome member, or members of the Baynton family, about the time of Henry VI. the ancient and very intereſting church of Biſhopſtone appears to have been indebted for a conſiderable addition made at that period. CARTER's "*Account of Biſhopſtone Church*," 1845.

[4] Parliamentary Rolls, VI. 145.

[5] Ibid. VI. 526.

Bromham as repreſentative of the ſecond daughter and coheireſs of Sir John de la Roche who had married his anceſtor Nicholas Baynton.


Sir John de la Roche of Bromham, Kt.
Willelma, d. of Peter de la Mare, Kt.
Walter, ſecond ſon of John, Lord, Beauchamp, of Powyk.
Elizabeth, dau. and co-heireſs.
Joan, dau. and co-heireſs.
Nicholas Baynton.
William Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, ob. 1457.
Elizabeth Braybrooke.
Sir John Baynton
Joan Dudley.
Sir John Baynton
Joan Echingham.
Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, ob. 1508, s. p. legitim.
Anne Wriothesley.
Sir Robert Baynton, attainted 1472.
Elizabeth Hart.
John Baynton inherited Bromham as repreſentative of Joan, one of the co-heireſſes of Roche, on the deceaſe of Richard Beauchamp, grandſon of Elizabeth, the elder dau. and co-heireſs. Ob. 1516.
Jane Digges.

A.D. 1517. Thomas Goddard and Wife. Ogbourne St. George. (*Plate XVII.*) This braſs, as regards coſtume, varies but little from Plate X.; the gown of the male figure is ſlightly open in front ſhowing a portion of the doublet. It lies in the pavement of a ſmall chantry chapel which has been added to the eaſt end of the north aiſle, and was dedicated in honour of the Holy Trinity.

The inſcription is as follows:—

"Of̃ yo' charite pray for the soules of Thomas Goddard and Johan his wife which thoms dyed the xxvij day of August A° M̃ b^c^ xvii o who' soul' ihu have mci."

Beneath are two matrices which contained the effigies of a ſon and daughter, but both are now loſt.

The pedigree of Goddard, as given in the Heralds Viſitations of the county (Harl. MSS. 1165 and 1443), does not include this individual in connection with the Ogbourne branch of the family. The Thomas Goddard there mentioned, who married, ſecondly, a daughter of John Ernely, was living in 1536.[1] It is probable, therefore, that the ſimilarity

[1] His will, bearing date 10th April, 1536, is in the Prerogative Office. He deſires to be buried in the pariſh church of Ogbourne St. George, "within the chapel of the Holy Trinity, before the image of the Trinity," and appoints John Goddard of Upham, and William Lambard, executors, and John Ernle overſeer.

of name might have led to the omiſſion of a generation, thus excluding the Thomas of 1517, of whoſe deceaſe at this date the braſs furniſhes the moſt poſitive evidence.

A.D. 1518. John Barley and Wife. Preshute. (*Plate XVIII.*) A very ſimilar example to the laſt as regards coſtume, but the female figure is here remarkably ſtiff and ill-proportioned. The inſcription commences with a ſmall letter:—

"pray for the soules of John Barley & Maryon his wyf whiche John decessed the IX day of May the yere of our lord god M^l V^c xbiij on whose soules ihu have mercy."

The ſlab lies in the pavement of the ſouth aiſle.

Circa A.D. 1520. A Civilian and Wife. Tisbury. Another ſomewhat ſimilar example. The plates are each 25 inches in length, and lie in the pavement of the ſouth aiſle. A very ſhort tippet is worn over the ſhoulders in the female effigy. The inſcription has been removed, but the braſs is traditionally known as the memorial of Sir John Davies, Attorney General for Ireland in the reign of James I., who was born at Chickſgrove (a hamlet in this pariſh) in 1569, and died in 1626. The coſtume, however, is a century earlier than this date, and Sir John is known to have been buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. As the family of Davys, or Davies, appears to have held property within the Manor of Tiſbury in 1517,[1] and the name is traditionally connected with the braſs, it may not improbably be aſcribed to one of the earlier members, whoſe death happened about this date.

A.D. 1523. Harry Preci. Bishopstone (near Swindon). Of this braſs Aubrey ſays:—"In the nave this inſcription; beneath is his picture on a braſs plate affixed to a marble:—

"Of your charite pray for y^e Sowle of Harry Preci which Harry decesid the IX day of Juli the yeare of our Lord God M. V^c XXIIII on whose soule Jhu have merci Amen."

There is now no trace whatever either of the braſs, or of the ſlab bearing its matrix.

[1] Hoare's "Modern Wilts." Dunworth Hund. p. 136. Chalmers, however, deſcribes the family as having come into England from Wales, with the Earl of Pembroke, and firſt ſettled at Tiſbury temp. Edw. VI.

A.D. 1524. WILLIAM CHAUCEY AND WIFE. CHARLTON (near Devizes). (*Plate XIX.*) This braſs was originally on the floor, but is now affixed to the wall, of a ſmall chapel attached to the north ſide of the nave. A label iſſuing from the mouth of the male figure is inſcribed,—

"Miſericordias dñi i et'nu cantabo."

"I will ſing the mercies of the Lord for ever!"

And underneath the figures is the following:—

"Off yo^r charite pray for the soul' of Willm Chaucey gentylma & Marion his wyfe which Willm edefied thys Chapell and deceassyd the IX day of Juni Anno dñi M^CCCCCC^xxiiij^."

The two ſhields of arms bear quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron between three eſcallops; the firſt quarter differenced by a creſcent, for *Chaucey*. 2 and 3, a chevron between three caſtles—*Dunch* (?)

The inſcription on this braſs ſeems to be the only remaining record of the foundation of the Chaucey Chapel. From the piſcina in the ſouth wall, near the ſouth-eaſt angle, it is evident that it once contained an altar, and was erected for the purpoſe of a chantry; but there is no mention of any ſuch foundation, either in the "Valor Eccleſiaſticus," or in the certificates of Wilts' Chantries, noticed at p. 4; and it is therefore preſumed, that it was never fully endowed as ſuch. The dripſtones on the outſide of the north and eaſt windows repreſent demi-angels bearing ſhields, charged with the following arms:—

Eaſt window. 1. Two bars, and in chief three plates, HUNGERFORD (?); impaling, three bars between twelve eſcallops, MOULTON (?) 2. MOULTON, as above; impaling, a dolphin naiant embowed, FITZ JAMES.

North window. 1. CHAUCEY, as above, ſingly. 2. A chevron between three blackbirds, THORNHILL; impaling MOULTON.

Two ſimilar ſhields in the interior of the chapel bear *Thornhill*, ſingly; and *Chaucey*, impaling *Dunch*, as on the braſs.

The tower, which, like the chapel, is of the late Perpendicular, or Tudor ſtyle, ſeems, from the arms over the doorway, to have been built either by the ſame individual, or ſome near relative. Above the doorway is *Thornhill*, impaling *Chaucey*;[1]

[1] There is no recorded pedigree of Chaucey in the Heralds Viſitations of Wilts. That of Thornhill, however, contains a marriage between William Thornhill, (a ſon of Thomas, of Thornhill, co. Dorſet, and brother of Robert of Charlton, Wilts), and Joan daughter of William Chaucey, which is ſhown by this ſhield of arms. A Nicholas Chaucey preſented to the chapel of Porton, in 1437, and John Chawſey, de Stretford, in 1489–95, 1519 and 1533.

and in the ſpandrils, *Thornhill* ſingly; and *Chaucey* impaling *Dunch*.[1]

A.D. 1528. AGNES BUTTON. ALTON PRIORS. A ſmall female figure, eighteen inches in length, lying in the pavement near the weſt end of the nave, and bearing this inſcription,—

"Of yor charite pray for ye ſoule of Agnes button late wyfe of William button whiche Agnes departyd ye xij day of Juni in ye yere of or lord M.V^c xxviij whose ſoule Jhu pdo."

This lady was, probably, the mother of William Button (Plate XXV.) She is deſcribed in the Heralds' pedigree as "*Anne*, daughter of John Cater, of Letcombe Regis, co. Berks." The name of Agnes was very commonly uſed for Anne, eſpecially in Latin documents.

A.D. 1530. ANTHONY ERNLEY. LAVERSTOCK. A ſmall plate, formerly affixed to the north wall of the nave.

"Off yor charite py for the Soule of Antony Ernley esquier and Margaret his wyfe which Antony deceſſid the xvij day of November An° dni M° CCCCC° XXX° on whos ſoul Jhu habe mci."

The family of Ernley were anciently ſeated at Ernley, co. Suſſex, from which village they ſeem to have derived their name.[2] The deceaſed was ſecond ſon of John Ernley, of Ernley, by his wife Anne, daughter of Conſtantine Darell, of Collingbourne, whoſe braſs has been already noticed.[3] John, the elder brother of Anthony, ſettled at Cannings, near Devizes, and from him deſcended the Ernleys of Whetham, Etchilhampton, Brimſlade, and Conock.[4]

[1] Charlton Church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, was formerly a chapel to Upavon; which latter church, or Prebend, called a Priory alien, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the Abbey of St. Wandragefile, in Normandy, with the Chapel of Charlton annexed, was granted 1 Hen. VI. to the Priory of Ederoſe, or Ivy church, Wilts. *Parl. Rolls.* Before the commencement of the 16th century, when the tower and Chaucey Chapel were added, it conſiſted ſimply of a chancel and nave.

[2] The name is ſaid to have been originally *Erley*, ſo called from *Er-lege*, "the eagles' neſt;" whence probably the armorial bearing of the family.—Argent, on a bend ſable three eagles diſplayed or. In alluſion to this the monument of William and Joan Ernele (1587) in Allcannings Church, is ſurmounted by three eagles, with the quaint inſcription: "WHERE SO EVER A DEAD CARKAS IS, EVEN THITHER WILL THE EGLES RESORTE."

[3] Vide ſupra, p. 38.

[4] The early portion of the pedigree ſhowing their connection with Wiltſhire will be found in Harl. MS. No. 1111; and a continuation in BURKE'S *Extinct Baronetage*.

A.D. 1530. THOMAS HORTON, AND WIFE. BRADFORD-ON-AVON. This braſs lies in the pavement near the eaſt end of the north aiſle. It conſiſts of two ſmall figures, each about a foot in length, and ſimilar to thoſe in Plate XIX. A label iſſuing from the mouth of each bears a portion of the following ſupplication, addreſſed to a mediæval ſymbol of the Holy Trinity, which has been torn from the ſlab:—

"Sancta Trinitas un' de' Miserere nobis."

"Holy Trinity, one God. Have mercy on us."

The inſcription is as follows:—

"Off yᵒᵘ charite pray for the soules of Thomas Horton & Mary hys wyffe which Thomᵉ̃ was sumyme Clunder of this chawntry And decessid the . . . day of . . . . . An° dni M° CCCCC° . . . . & yᵉ sayd Mary decessid yᵉ . . . day of . . . . . An° M° CCCCC° . . . . . On whois soules Jhū have mercy."

Beneath the inſcription is a Merchant's Mark, repreſented in the annexed woodcut; and at the angles of the ſlab were four ſmall labels, bearing ſhort legends, one of which, "Lady Helpe"—a brief ſupplication to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary for aid—only is viſible.

Merchant's Mark of Thomas Horton.

From the entire abſence of dates in the inſcription, it is evident that the braſs was laid down as a memorial of the foundation of the chantry in the lifetime of both individuals, and the blank ſpaces ſubſequently omitted to be filled in, as was originally intended.

The antiquary Leland, who viſited Bradford about 1540, has preſerved the following notes reſpecting Thomas Horton and his wife, which are valuable, inaſmuch as they furniſh, in connexion with the above inſcription, a record of his principal benefactions to the town of Bradford and its pariſh church:—

"There is a very fair houſe, of the building of one Horton, a riche clothier, at the north-eſt part by the chirch. This Horton's wife yet lyvith. This Horton buildid a goodly large chirch-houſe *ex lapide quadrato* [of ſquared ſtone] at the eſt end of the chirchyard without it.

"This Horton made divers fair houſes of ſtone in Throughbridge toun. One Lucas, a clothier, now dwelleth in Horton's houſe in Bradeford. Horton left no children."

This Thomas Horton was a younger ſon of John Horton, of

Lullington, co. Somerſet, deſcended from the Hortons of Catton, co. Derby.[1] His name is given in the Heralds Viſitations, but that of his wife does not appear. In his will, which is dated 26 July, 1530, he is deſcribed as "of Iford, Marchaunt;" he deſires "to be buried with his father in the Ile of Our Lady on the north ſide of Bradford Church;" and appoints his wife Mary his ſole executrix, and Thomas Horton his nephew, and Thomas Long, overſeers.[2] From the Inquiſition taken on his deceaſe, it appears that he died at Weſtwood, on the 14th of Auguſt following the date of his will. Thomas Horton, his nephew, (the ſon of his elder brother, William, of Lullington,) became his heir, from whom deſcended the Hortons of Iford, Weſtwood, Broughton Gifford, and Elſton, co. Glouceſter.

The Horton Chantry appears to have been founded in the eaſtern portion of the north aiſle of Bradford Church, which is mentioned in his will as "the Ile of Our Lady." In the "Valor Eccleſiaſticus," (II. 147) its annual value is given at 10*l.* per annum. It was endowed with lands, &c., at Alyngton, Chippenham, Winfield, Hullavington, Keevil, and Box, co. Wilts; Whitcome and Farley, co. Somerſet; and Weſton in the pariſh of Marſhfield, co. Glouceſter; alſo a houſe in Bradford for the reſidence of the chantry prieſt. Theſe lands and tenements produced, at the ſuppreſſion, 2 Edw. VI., a rental of 11*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* out of which 12 ſhillings and 4 pence was paid to the Lord Arundell, from the lands at Keevil. The plate belonging to the chantry weighed 17 ounces, and the ornaments in the chapel, including veſtments, &c., were valued at 23 ſhillings and 4 pence. The Commiſſioners conclude their Report by recommending to the notice of the king's moſt honourable council the incumbent William Ffurbner, aged fifty-ſix, who is deſcribed as "a verey honeſte man well learned and ryght able to ſerve a Cure, albeit a verey poore man and hathe none other lyvinge but the ſayd Chuntre; and, furthermore, he is bounde by the fundatyon to kepe a ffreeſcole at Bradforde and to gyve the Clerke [Vicar] ther yerely xx^{s} to teache children to ſynge for the mayntenaunce of Devine ſervice, and alſo to diſtribute to the poore yerely xiij^{s} iiij^{d}, all which things he hath done accordinglye."[3]

Horton's "fair houſe by the church" is now (1859) uſed as a cloth-factory; its windows, moulded beams, winding ſtone ſtairs, and large fireplace, all ſeem to beſpeak the date of its erection. The "goodly

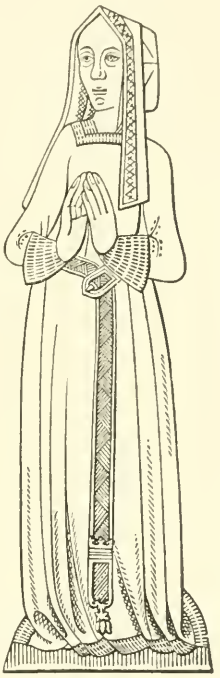
[1] For a pedigree of Horton, ſee "Wilts Magazine," V. 317. Alſo Harl. MS. No. 1443, f. 188, and No. 1165, f. 89.

[2] In Prerogative Office.

[3] Cert. of Chantries, No. 58, Pub. Rec. Office.

large church houſe" alſo remains, but has long ſince fallen into private hands; the walls, of ſquared ſtone, ſtrengthened by ſhallow buttreſſes, bear teſtimony to the truth of Leland's ſtatement, but the windows are chiefly modern inſertions.

Circa A.D. 1539. ANNE DANVERS. DAUNTSEY. (*Plate XX.*) This ſmall, but elegant piece of workmanſhip, commemorates Anne, the widow of Sir John Danvers, Knight, daughter of Sir John Stradling, and heireſs of Sir John Dauntesey, whoſe effigy (repreſented in the annexed woodcut) alſo appears on the brass of her huſband already deſcribed. Its double occurrence is therefore remarkable, as affording an illuſtration of the very different manner in which the ſame individual was repreſented by two diſtinct, but contemporary artiſts.



Effigy of Anne Danvers, (from the Braſs of her huſband, A.D. 1514.)

The plate of metal on which this ſubject is engraved, is affixed to the ſouth wall of the chancel and encloſed within a canopied altar-tomb. The upper half repreſents the deceaſed beneath a compreſſed ogee arch, kneeling at a deſk. Above is a label bearing her name, whilſt a ſecond iſſuing from her uplifted hands is inſcribed: —

"D̃ne miſerere mei."

"Lord, have mercy upon me."

At her right hand is a mediæval repreſentation of the Three Perſons of the Holy Trinity, the Father,—"the Ancient of Days,"—in royal attire, ſeated on a throne, ſupporting a crucifix, above which hovers the Holy Dove.

A ſhield to the right of the effigy bears the arms of Dauntesey.—Per pale or and argent three bars nebulè gules.

The following remarkable epitaph completes the memorial: —

"What vayleth yt Riches or what poſſeſſion,
gyftes of high nature, nobles in gentry,
Dafiones Depuryd or pregnant pollycy
sith prowes sith power haue their pgreſſio

ſtate it is fatall on selfe succession
that world hath no thing yᵗ smelleth not frealtie
where most assuraunce is most unsuertie
here lieth Dame Anne the lady of Dauntesey
to sir Johñ Danvers spowse in coniunction
To sir Johñ Dauntesey by lyne discencion
Cosyn and heire, whose herytage highlye
fastely be firmed in Criste his mancion."

John, Walter, Robert, and Peter Auncell. West Lavington. A ſmall plate lying in the pavement of the "Beckett Aiſle," a ſmall chantry chapel, of late Perpendicular date, on the ſouth ſide of the chancel.

"Hic jacet Johannes Walterus Robertus & Petrus filii Johis Auncell senioris p. quor' aiabū pat' nost'."

"Here lyeth John, Walter, Robert, and Peter, ſons of John Auncell, ſenior, for whoſe ſouls [ſay a] pater noſter."

The family of Beckett, of Littleton, by whom this chapel has been for nearly three centuries uſed as a burial-place, were thus deſcended from Auncell:—

William Auncell, grandſon of another William, who married Felice, dau. and heireſs of John Malwyn of Etchilhampton. = ...

William Keiſer = Agnes, dau. of William Auncell.

Robert Beckett, of Wilton = Edith, dau. and heireſs.

From theſe deſcended the Becketts of Littleton, whoſe preſent repreſentative is Beckett Turner, Eſq., of Penleigh Houſe, Weſtbury.

Walter Clowt and Wives. Wroughton. Of this braſs, which is now loſt, Aubrey gives the following deſcription:—"In the Nave, in braſſe on marble, three figures, viz.; the huſband between his two wives: inſcription thus:—

"Of your charity pray for the soules of Water Clowt & Esabella & Susanne his wybes, on whose soules God habe mercy."

CHAPTER IV.

BRASSES FROM THE REFORMATION UNTIL THEIR FINAL DISUSE, ABOUT A.D. 1650.

JOHN DAUNTESAY, Esq. West Lavington. A.D. 1559. (*Plate XXI.*) This effigy lies on the pavement of the Dauntesay Chapel, which has been noticed at p. 32. The head here rests on a close-sighted helm, without crest, pass-guards rise from each shoulder, and small frills appear at the neck and wrists.

On two separate plates of metal are the following quaint verses:—

"One thousande yeres with hundreddes fyve and fyftee nyne full paste,
Jhon Dauntesay did chaunge this lyfe for lyfe that still shall laste.
In the nyneteenth of Maye when springe all thinges vnto mans vse,
Even then this man that mortall was, his death coulde not refuse.
He had too wyves successivelye by holy wedlockes right,
To whom he was as faythfull as was ever any wight.
Seven children he had by the laste, and by the fyrst had fyve,
Through whom though lyfe he tooke awaye his name remains alyve.
He was Esquyer, by office cake a Justice just also,
A proppe to poore, a frende to riche, to none at all a fo.
So when he had spent fortye yeres and fowre in vale of woe,
Death strooke, and strayte he was compelld out of this worlde to goe.
His carcas then that was but klay to wrinkling worm is meate,
His sowle hope is with God possesdes in heaven a heavenly seate."

"Heere doth in grave interred lye a Margueret by name,
Of Jhon Dauntesay the last wyfe a geme of peereles fame.
Of Children seven she mother was so God did blesse that tree:
That yt shoulde not fruitelesse remaine but have posteritee.
But when death peerst her Howsebande deere, she past her wyddowes dayes,
Lyke turtle true, of riche and poore she had and hath the prayse.
Twelve yeres a widdowe she did lyve after her Howseband dyed,
As chaste as ever anye did wythin this worlde most wide.

A matrone mylde she was most wise, juste, godly, grave and sage,
Her lyke, as triall truelye sheweth, is rare in this our age.
She never turnd away her eare from them that ayde did crave,
Her neyghbours poore that lyvd in want relyefe of her showlde have.
The poore and comfortelesse from wronge she sav'd and defende
Her prayse therefore doth live and laste though life be brought to ende.
Her wealth or vertcous lyfe coulde not keepe her from darte of death,
Of January the nyneteenth she yelded her last breath
In yere of our lorde a Thowsande fyve hundred sebenty one,
She felte the pangues of Death that may eschewed be of none.
Her sowle wyth God assuredly endlesse joyes doth knowe,
Her body sleepes and so shall rest vntill the trumpe doe blowe."

John Dauntesay, of West Lavington, was the eldest son of Ambrose Dauntesay of the same place,[1] Sheriff of Wilts, 2 Edw. VI. (1548), by his first wife Eleanor, daughter of Walter Mervyn, of Fonthill. He married, first, Katherine, daughter of Anthony Twynehoe, of Steeple Ashton;[2] and secondly, Margaret, daughter of John Ernley, of Cannings,[3] who is commemorated by the second inscription; and by whom he had issue, among other children, a son, John Dauntesay, Sheriff of Wilts, 38 Elizabeth (1595), and afterwards knighted.

On removing these plates, during a restoration of the Dauntesay Chapel, in 1847,[4] the first was found to have on the under side the following inscription, in bolder character, and in the Dutch language:—

"heijleghe gheest meesters van westmoustre ende jndien
gijsluden daer af in ghebreke waren zoe zal tzelue goet
co'men opt gilde van sinte Cornelis Ouetaer metter
zeluer last alst altsamen breeder blijcken mach bij
den fondacien daer af zijnde daer af een licht on der

[1] William D., Alderman of London, and brother of this Ambrose, by will dated 10th March, 1542, directs that his executors shall purchase certain ground in West Lavington, and cause a church-house, a school-house, and eight chambers to be built thereon; the school to continue for ever; one of the chambers to be for the schoolmaster, and the others for the habitations of five "poor aged and impotent men," and two "honest aged poor women," to be called the beadmen and beadwomen of West Lavington. For the maintenance of this charity he bequeathed to the Mercers' Company certain lands, messuages, and tenements, in the City of London, producing at that time an annual rental of nearly 50*l.* The charity still continues to be maintained.

[2] His arms,—Party per pale or and argent three bars dancetté gules; impaling those of Twynehoe—Argent, on a chevron sable between three pewits proper, two ermine spots in chevron,—on painted glass, are in the possession of the Rev. E. Wilton. This glass was found some time since in a hedgerow between Deptford Inn and Yarnborough Castle.

[3] Niece of Anthony Ernley, p. 50.

[4] See Journal of the Archæological Institute. No. xvi. Dec. 1847.

den kerckmeesters een onder de heijsleghe gheest mr's
een onder den deken ende kaleeders van sinte Corne
lis onctaer een onder de vrinden Adriaen adrz'en'
een ond' de vriende' va' joncarauwe paesschme vooru't."

This inscription is supposed to be not older than the commencement of the 16th century, and seems to record a gift to some Fraternity called the Masters of the Holy Ghost, of Westmoustre, for the maintenance of certain lights in a church as specified, probably in the upper part of the plate, now cut away. The following is a translation:—

". . . . . Masters of the Holy Ghost of Westmoustre, and should you [or you people] fail herein, the same property shall lapse to the Guild of the Altar of St. Nicholas, with the same charge, as may be further seen in the foundation thereof, being one light thereof amongst the churchwardens, one amongst the Masters of the Holy Ghost, one amongst the deacon and vergers [?] of the altar of St. Nicholas, one amongst the friends [of] Adrian Adrianz [the son of Adrian], and one amongst the friends of the damsel Paesschme [or Paesschine] aforesaid."

On the under side of the second plate was found the following fragment of a memorial only 19 years earlier, in Roman capitals:—

". . . . . .
IVNII 1552 DIVTVRNA ET PENE TRIENNA[LI]
EGRITVDINE FRACT' INVICTO TAMẼ ANIM[O]
E VIVIS DECESSIT. MARIA AC DULCIA FIL[IÆ]
AMANTISSIME PIETATIS ERGO MONVMENT[VM]
HOC POSVERE VT ET TV VIATOR HOC
TRISTI EXEMPLO COMOTVS FATA ETIÃ I[N]
ANIMO PERPENDENS QVAM NIHIL HIC S[IT]
FIRMUM AC STABILE DISCAS RERṼ OMN[IUM]
FORE ALIQVANDO VICISSITVDINEM A[C]
SPRETIS REBVS MORTALIṼ DEṼ IMORTA[LEM]
TIMERE. VALE ET PIIS TVIS PRECIBVS
DEFVNCTVM DEO COMMENDA."

". . . . of June, 1552, with body worn down by a prolonged illness of almost three years, with mind, however, unimpaired, he departed this life. Maria and Dulcia, his most loving daughters, erected this monument as a tribute of their affection, that you also, O traveller, may be awakened by this sad example, and by pondering on the fates of men might know that nothing here below is firm and stedfast, and learn that all things human will be changed, and, by despising the concerns of mortals, fear the Immortal God. Adieu, and by your pious prayers commend the departed to his God."

A.D. 1570. JOHN WEBBE, AND WIFE. ST. THOMAS, SALISBURY. (*Plate XXII.*) The large slab containing this brass lies in the pavement of the chancel. The gown in the male effigy seems, from its decorations, to be rather a robe of office than the common upper garment of the period; the arrangement of the hair on the forehead is

worthy of notice. The female figure is remarkably elegant; the ſtiff collar, the frill cloſely confined around the neck, the bonnet, the ſleeves puffed at the ſhoulders, and the jewelled pendant, being the principal features. The effigies of the children are graduated.

One ſhield at the upper corner of the ſlab has diſappeared; the remaining three bear the following arms:—

2. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Gules, a croſs between four falcons or, WEBB. 2 and 3. Azure, two ſwords in ſaltire between four fleurs-de-lis or, ABAROW.
3. WEBB, impaling ABAROW.
4. WEBB and ABAROW, quarterly; impaling Gules, a chevron engrailed between three leopards' faces or, WYLFORD.

A border fillet bears the inſcription,[1] the commencement and concluſion of which has been torn from the ſlab:—

" . . . . of Johñ Webbe late Maior of this Citie who ended this Lyffe the ürste daye of February in the yere of oure Lord God a Thousande fyve Hundred LXX. He Maryed with Anne Wylford Daughter to Nycholas Wylford Citizen and Marchaunt Taylor . . . . . "[2]

John Webbe was a ſon of William Webbe, of Sarum, by Catherine, daughter and heireſs of John Abarow. He was M.P. for the city in 1559, and Mayor in 1561. To one of his anceſtors Aubrey evidently alludes when ſpeaking of the eminent clothiers[3] of this county: "The anceſtor of Sir William Webb, of Odſtock, near Saliſbury, was a merchant of the ſtaple in Saliſbury. As Grevill and Wenman bought all the Coteſwold wooll, ſo did Hall and Webb the wooll of Saliſbury plaines."[4] The family poſſeſſed for many generations the manor and advowſon of Odſtock, which was purchaſed about 1790 by the Earl of

[1] On the reverſe is a portion of an inſcription of much bolder character. The letter here engraved as a ſpecimen was copied by Mr. G. A. Howitt, ſome years ſince, when the plate was looſe.

[2] In the miſſing portions of the inſcription, a prayer for the ſoul of the deceaſed was probably invited; which will account for their very careful removal. Aubrey remarks that the families of Halle and Webbe were both Roman Catholics.

[3] The general name for a clothier was "a webbe," under which title Chaucer has introduced one into his *Canterbury Tales*.

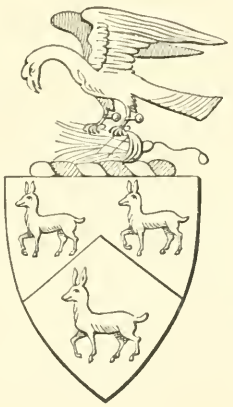
[4] The inſcription on the braſs of William Grevel (1401), in Chipping Camden Church, Glouceſterſhire, deſcribes him as "*the flower of the wool merchants of the whole realm of England.*" His grandſon, John Grevill, reſided at Charlton Kings, in the ſame county. Of Webb's Wiltſhire cotemporary, John Halle, and his manſion on the canal at Saliſbury (the hall, or principal apartment of which is yet preſerved,) the late Rev. E. Duke has publiſhed many intereſting particulars, in a volume entitled, "Proluſiones Hiſtoricæ." Saliſbury, 1837, 8vo.

Radnor. After poſſeſſing the honour of knighthood, they were raiſed to the baronetcy in 1644.

A.D. 1570. ROBERT WEARE, *alias* BROWNE. SS. PETER AND PAUL, MARLBOROUGH. This plate, the ſurface of which is gilt, was formerly affixed to the floor of the church, but is now in private poſſeſſion. It is engraved with the following lines:—

"Here lyeth Robert Weare otherwise Browne
Who was seven tymes maior of Marlebrough Towne
And lyved in peace all his dayes
With Anne his wife to their great prayse
And dyed y^e xxvj of October in y^e yere of o^r lorde 1570 *ii*
Who allwaies in God did put his hole trust."

From this Robert Weare, *alias* Browne (who was alſo one of the burgeſſes in Parliament for the borough of Marlborough, temp. Queen Mary), by his wife Anne, daughter of William Peirſe of Langley, Wilts, deſcended the various branches of the family afterwards ſettled at Poulton, Wootton Baſſet, Calne,[1] and Denford, co. Berks. His will, as appears from an entry in the Corporation Books, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by Walter Haddon, LL.D., on the 22d November following the date of his death.[2]



The arms of the family, as given in the Heralds' Viſitations, are:—Per chevron gules and ſable three hinds trippant or. Creſt: a falcon levant ſtanding on a lure proper.

A.D. 1576. EDMUND GESTE, BISHOP OF SALISBURY. SALISBURY CATHEDRAL. (*Plate XXIII.*) This braſs, which was removed from the choir in 1684, now lies in the pavement at the north end of the eaſtern tranſept. The prelate is habited in his

[1] To John, of Calne, a grandſon, of Robert, belongs the following licenſe to eat fleſh in Lent, granted by William Mortimer, Vicar, in 1615, and recorded in the Pariſh Regiſter:—

"Anno Domini, 1615. Die Martij 5. Conceſſa eſt Johanni Were als Browne et Doretheæ vxori ejus, a Gulihelmo Mortimer Clerico Vicario de Calne, Licentia Comedendi Carnem Tempore Quadrageſimæ, juxta ſtatutum in ea parte editum Senectutis ergo."

[2] Kindly furniſhed by Thomas B. Merriman, Eſq. The two ſtrokes, therefore, at the end of the fifth line have no connection with the date.

epiſcopal robes as then worn, and holds in the right hand a ſhort paſtoral ſtaff, and in the left a claſped book. Beneath the effigy is the following inſcription:—

"Edmundus Geste, sacræ theologiæ professor Cantabrigiensis, Episcopi Roffensis onere laudabiliter, Sumi Elemosinarii Regii munere liberaliter, Annos plusquam duodecim perfunctus est. Postea vero quam a serenissima Regina Elizabetha translatus quinquennium huic Episcopatui Sarum ad Dei gloriam honorifice, ad ecclesiæ ædificationem fructuose, ad suam Comendationem egregie præfuisset, magno suo Comodo et majore luctu suorum, vitam laudabilem cum meliore morte commutans, bonorū (quæ habuit neq' nulla neq' nimia) magnam partem cognatis et amicis majorem pauperibus, maximam famulis domesticis legavit: et ingentem Optimorum librorum vim, quantam vix una capere bibliotheca potest, perpetuo studiosorū usui in hac ecclesia conservandam destinavit huic igitur ornatissimo et doctissimo et seni et præsuli ultimo die Februarii Anno Dñi 1578 etatis vero suæ 63 vita pie defuncto, Egidius Estcourte Armiger, alter illius testamenti executor, hoc monumentu ad tanti viri memoria retinendam ad suam in illū observantiam testificandam posuit."

"Edmund Geſte, Divinity Profeſſor at Cambridge, diſcharged the reſponſibility of Biſhop of Rocheſter with credit, and the office of High Almoner to the Queen with liberality, for upwards of twelve years. But after his tranſlation by Her Majeſty Queen Elizabeth, he preſided over this dioceſe of Sarum for five years, for the glory of God honourably, for the edification of the Church profitably, for his own reputation admirably. To his own great gain, but to the ſtill greater ſorrow of his friends, he exchanged a well-ſpent life for a happy death, bequeathing a great part of his fortune (which was neither too little nor too great) to his friends and relatives, a ſtill larger ſhare to the poor, and to his ſervants the greateſt part; an immenſe collection of choice books, almoſt above the compaſs of one library, he willed to be preſerved in this Church for the uſe of ſtudents for ever. Wherefore, in honour of this venerable and accompliſhed ſcholar, and biſhop, whoſe ſaintly death took place on the laſt day of February 1578, in the ſixty-third year of his age; in order to preſerve the memory of ſo eminent a man, and in teſtimony of his own regard, this monument was erected by Giles Eſtcourt, Eſq., one of the executors of his will."

Immediately under this is the matrix of a ſmaller braſs plate, which probably bore ſome further inſcription. Four ſhields of arms,[1] originally at the angles of the ſlab, have alſo diſappeared.

Edmund Geſte (the ſon of Thomas Geſte, of the family of Geſte of Rough Heath, in the pariſh of King's Norton, co. Worceſter) was born in 1514 at North Allerton, in Yorkſhire.[2] He received a portion of his education in the Grammar School at York, and the remainder at Eton. In 1536–7 he was admitted ſcholar of King's College, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became Fellow and Vice-Provoſt, and took the degree of S.T.B. and S.T.P. in that univerſity.

[1] The arms of Geſte are, Azure, a chevron or between three ſwans' heads eraſed at the neck proper.

[2] The life of Biſhop Geſte, by Henry Geaſt Dugdale, Eſq. M.A., was publiſhed in 1840.

In 1548 Geſte appeared as a public ſupporter of the Reformed doctrine of the Church of England, by "A Treatiſe againſt the prevee Maſſe in the behalfe and furtheraunce of the mooſte Holy Communion." He alſo took an active part in the diſputations between the Catholics and Reformers, held about this date at both univerſities. In March 1550, having taken the degree of B.D., he was licenſed by the Government to preach; and at a divinity diſputation at Cambridge, in 1552, he argued againſt Chriſtopher Carliſle, in defence of our Saviour's deſcent into hell.

During the five years of Queen Mary's reign (1553-8), Geſte, unlike many others of his own perſuaſion, did not leave England, but, with his companion Bullingham, remained here in ſecreſy until the acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth, when he again appears publicly in ſupport of the Reformed doctrine, and was appointed, together with Drs. Scory, Cox, Whitehead, Grindal, Horn, Jewel, and Aylmer, to defend the Proteſtant faith in the celebrated diſputation held in Weſtminſter Abbey, March 30, 1558.

Geſte was alſo the principal compiler of the preſent Liturgy of the Church of England. Strype, in his "Annals," informs us that Sir William Cecil (the Secretary of Queen Elizabeth) "appointed Geſte, a very learned man, to be joined with the reſt of the reviſors of the book, and, as I conjecture, in the abſence of Parker, abſent ſome part of the time by reaſon of ſickneſs. Him the ſecretary required diligently to compare both King Edward's communion-books together, and from them both to frame a book for the uſe of the Church of England, by correcting and amending, altering, adding, and taking away according to his judgment and the ancient liturgies; which when he had done, and a new ſervice book being finiſhed by him and others appointed thereunto, the ſaid Geſte conveyed it unto the ſecretary, together with a letter to him, containing his reaſons for his own emendations and alterations."

In return for theſe ſervices, he was appointed to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, together with the rectory of Cliff, co. Kent, and afterwards to the biſhopric of Rocheſter. He was conſecrated to this latter dignity by Archbiſhop Parker, in Lambeth Chapel, Jan. 21, 1559, Jewel, Young, Bullingham, and Davis, being at the ſame time conſecrated to the biſhoprics of Saliſbury, St. David's, Lincoln, and St. Aſaph. He was alſo appointed Chancellor of the Garter, and High Almoner to the Queen, which latter office he held for the ſpace of twelve years as recorded in his epitaph.

On the death of Jewel, in 1571, Geſte was tranſlated to Saliſbury,

over which ſee he preſided for five years, and dying on the 28th Feb. 1576,[1] his remains were interred in the choir of his cathedral, near thoſe of Biſhops Wyvil and Jewel.

His will, preſerved in the Prerogative Office, London, bears date the day of his death, and is as follows:—

"In the name of God, Amen—the eight-and-twentieth day of February, in the nineteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. I, Edmund Geſte, Biſhop of Sar., being ſick in body, but of good and perfect mind and remembrance, God be therefore thanked, Do make and ordain this my laſt Will and Teſtament in manner and form following. Firſt, and above all things, I moſt heartily give, bequeath, and commend my ſoul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator and only Redeemer, in whoſe merits and mercy ſtandeth all my truſt and full hope of ſalvation; and my body to be buried, at the appointment and diſcretion of my Executors undernoiated, within the Cathedral Church of Sar., with my Funeral and Burying I will and require to be made and ſolemnized according to the Eſtate of my degree and calling. Item, I will that all my ſervants ſhall be cloathed in Black, every Man according to his degree and eſtate. Item, I give and bequeath to the poor people of the City of New Sar, twenty pounds. Item, I will that after my death my Houſehold and Houſe ſhall be kept for and by the ſpace of one month, unto the finding and providing whereof I give and bequeath the ſum of Forty pounds, to be beſtowed, over and beſides ſuch ſtore and proviſion as is already made and provided for the ſame. Item, I give and bequeath to my dear Friends my Ld. High Treaſurer of England,[2] my Ld. Keeper of the Great Seal,[3] and to the Mr. Comptroller of the Queens Ma'ties Houſehold,[4] either of them one Gold Ring of the value of forty ſhillings a piece, in token and remembrance of my duty and goodwill. Item, I give and bequeath to the Library of the Cathedral Church of Sar, now decayed, all my Books, there to be kept for perpetual remembrance and token of my favor and good will, to advance and further the Eſtate and Dignity of the ſame my Church and See, deſiring and truſting that the Dean and Chapter of the ſame Church will ſo ordain and diſpoſe all thoſe my ſaid Books to places and Stalls as may be fit for the preſervation and good keeping of the ſame; and this on the behalf of God, I require them to do as my truſt is in them therein. Item, I will and bequeath to Thomas Draples thirteen pounds, ſix ſhillings, eightpence. Item, I will and require my Executors undernamed to have conſideration at their diſcretions to give and beſtow upon all my Chaplins in Houſehold, and others that have been my Chaplins in Kent, ſome ſpecial token of my good will to be a remembrance unto them. Item, I will and bequeath the remnant and reſidue of all my Goods, my Debts, Legacies, and Funeral, accordingly diſcharged, to my Servants in Houſehold attendant upon me to be divided amongſt them all, and by diſcretion of my Executors. And I make and ordain Giles Eſtcourt, Eſqre, and Thomas Powell, Gent, my Executors of this my laſt Will and Teſtament; and I give and bequeath to the ſaid Giles Eſtcourt, in conſideration of his pains taken, One hundred Marks. And whereas I am indebted to Thomas Powell, my other executor, in the ſum of twenty-nine pounds, for ſeven years and one quarter's wages, I will that the ſaid ſum of Twenty-nine pounds, in conſideration aforeſaid, ſhall be One hundred Marks. Item, I will and bequeath to my brother, Chroſer Leedes, the ſum of Forty, or Fifty pounds, at the diſcretion of my Executors. In witneſs whereof we have ſubſcribed our names, Johem Securis,[5] Hughe Powell, Thos. Dilworth,[6] Willia. Hayte and Thos. Thackham."

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[1] The date of 1578, as engraved on the braſs, muſt therefore be an error. His will was proved 10th April, 1577; and his ſucceſſor, Biſhop Piers, was tranſlated from Rocheſter in the ſame year.

[2] Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh.

[3] Sir Nicholas Bacon.

[4] Sir James Crofts, Knight.

[5] A celebrated phyſician and aſtronomer then living in Saliſbury.

[6] Then Prebendary of Fordington, afterwards Sub-Dean of Sarum.

A.D. 1578. SIR EDWARD BAYNTON, AND FAMILY. BROMHAM. (*Plate XXIV.*) The mural effigies here repreſented are encloſed within a canopied tomb, of plain character and very debaſed details, projecting from the ſouth wall of the Beauchamp Chapel before mentioned. The armour of the knight varies ſlightly from that in Plate XXI.; his helm is placed in front of the *prie-dieu* at which he kneels; and above his head is a ſhield with the following quarterings, ſurmounted by a helmet bearing the creſt of Baynton—a griffin's head eraſed.

1. Sable, a bend lozengy argent, BAYNTON.
2. Gules, a feſſe between ſix croſs croſſlets or, BEAUCHAMP.
3. Gules, a feſſe between ſix martlets or, within a bordure argent, BEAUCHAMP, LORD ST. AMAND.
4. Azure, three roaches naiant in pale argent, ROCHE.
5. Gules, two lions paſſant guardant, collared azure, DELAMERE.
6. Argent, on a chevron ſable three eaglets diſplayed or, WANTON.

His two wives each kneel at a *prie-dieu*. Above the head of the firſt is the Baynton ſhield, with the above quarterings, impaling quarterly.

1 and 4. Argent, a chevron ſable between three ravens proper, RYCE.
2 and 3. Argent, on a croſs ſable five creſcents or, per canton a ſpear head gules, GRIFFITH AP ELIDER.

The ſhield above the head of the ſecond wife bears the ſame quarterings of Baynton, impaling quarterly.

1 and 4. Per chevron ſable and argent in chief three mullets of five points pierced or, in baſe as many garbs gules two and one, DE PAKINTON.
2 and 3. Argent, on a bend azure three martlets or, HARDINGE.

The two ſmaller effigies afford an intereſting example of the youthful coſtume of this period; the ſlab contains the matrix of the effigy of another daughter, which is now loſt. The following is the inſcription:—

"Here lieth Syr Edward Baynton Knight within this marble clad
By Agnes Ryce his firſt trew wyfe that thyrtyne children had
whearof ſhe left alyve withe him at her departure thre
Henry Anne and Elyzabeth whoſe pictures here yow see
The XIX^th daye of Auguſte ſhe deceſed of Chriſte y^e yere } 1574
theſe litle figurs ſtandinge bie preſent the nomber here }
Then maried to Anne Pakyngton his ſecond wife ſhe was
for whoſe remebrance here in tombe theſe lynes be left in braſſe
Anno Dñi 1578."

The braſs of John Baynton, who inherited the Bromham eſtate

from Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, has been noticed at p. 45. By his wife, Jane, daughter of Thomas Digges, of Chilham, co. Kent,[1] he left iſſue four ſons, and as many daughters.[2] His eldeſt ſon, Edward, (who was afterwards knighted) roſe high in favour with Henry VIII., and was Vice-Chamberlain to three of his queens.[3] He attended his royal maſter in his expeditions to France, where he is ſuppoſed to have died in 1545. Sir Edward Baynton, whoſe braſs is here engraved, was his eldeſt ſon by his firſt wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Sulliard, Knight, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and conſequently grandſon to John Baynton, Plate XVI. He married firſt Agnes, daughter of Griffith Ryce, of Carew Caſtle, co. Pembroke,[4] and had iſſue by her thirteen children, as mentioned in the epitaph, but of theſe three only ſurvived their mother. Henry, the ſon and heir, was afterwards M.P. for Devizes,[5] and married Lucy, daughter of Sir John Danvers, Knight, of Dauntſey. Anne, married Sir William Eyre, Knight,—and Elizabeth (whoſe effigy is loſt) appears to have died unmarried. By his ſecond wife Sir Edward left no iſſue.

A.D. 1580. EDWARD ZOUCHE, ESQ. PITTON. A ſmall plate formerly over the eaſt window, but now on the north wall of the chancel, bearing the following inſcription:—

"Here lyeth buried the body of Edward Zouche Eſquyer yᵉ ſecond ſonne of John

[1] John, ſon of William Diggs, of Kent, ſettled at Purton, in this county, and his deſcendants at Marlborough. For their Pedigree, ſee Harl. MSS. 1443, f. 95.

[2] Elizabeth, one of the daughters, was a nun at Lacock, and on the diſſolution of the Abbey in 1539, was aſſigned a yearly penſion of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

[3] He was the grantee of the Abbey of Stanleigh; the yearly revenues of which were valued by Dugdale at 177*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* and by Speed at 222*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Iſabella, his ſecond wife, and relict, who was the ſiſter of Sir John Alley, of Stockwell, co. Surrey, has been noticed (at p. 37, note 1), as grantee of the Beauchamp Chantry at Market Lavington. Fox, in his "Acts and Monuments of the Church," has printed a long correſpondence which took place between Sir Edward, and Hugh Latymer, Rector of Weſt Kington, at the period of the Reformation.

[4] Son of Sir Ryce ap Thomas, K.G., who is thus noticed by Fuller:—"Sir Rhys ap Thomas, of Elmalin, was never more than a knight, yet little leſs than a prince in his native country; to King Henry VII., on his landing with a contemptible force at Milford Haven, Sir Rhys repaired with a conſiderable acceſſion of choice ſoldiers, marching with them to Boſworth Field, where he right valiantly behaved himſelf."

[5] Anne, the heireſs of Henry Baynton, his great-grandſon, who died in 1691, conveyed the Bromham property to her firſt huſband, Thomas Rolt, Eſq. of Sacombe Park, Herts; whoſe ſon, Edward Rolt of Spye Park, aſſumed the additional ſurname of Baynton, and was created a baronet in 1762, as Sir Edward Baynton Rolt; but the baronetcy became extinct in 1816, on the death of his ſon, Sir Andrew, whoſe daughter and heireſs married the Rev. John Starky, D.D. Rector of Charlinch, co. Somerſet, the grandfather of the preſent owner.

Touche Knight lord Touche Sentmor and Camelupe, who Deceassed the fyrst of December Anno domini 1580, and in the XXIIIJ^th^ yere of the Raigne of our Soueraigne lady quene Elyzabeth."

Edward Zouche, Esq., of Pitton, was the second son of John Lord Zouche, by Dorothea, daughter of Sir William Capell, Knight. He married Christian, daughter of William Chudleigh, of Aston, co. Devon, Esq., by whom he had issue a son, Richard Zouche. By this branch of the family the manor of Pitton was held for several generations, until sold about the reign of Charles I., by William Zouche, Esq., to Sir John Evelyn, of West Deane.

A.D. 1584. ALICE WALKER. BARFORD ST. MARTIN. This brass is affixed to the east wall of the south transept. It exhibits a female effigy, 9½ inches in height, kneeling at a *prie-dieu*, on which lies an open book inscribed "I SHAL SE FACE TO FACE," and behind her seven sons and four daughters, also kneeling. A shield immediately above them bears quarterly:—

1 and 4. Argent, a chevron between three birds. WALKER.
2 and 3. On a chevron between three Heath cocks? three lozenges.

The inscription is as follows:—

"Here lieth the body of Alis Walker, for whose memoriall
Thomas Walker her eldest sonne in token of his
love and dutye hath erected this monument.

whose soule (no doubte) hath pearsde y^e^ cloudes & skalde thempire skies
whose deathe resoundinge eechoes shewde w^t^ piteous plaintes & eries
whoe lately like a fruitfull vine at table as she had beene,
like olive braunches rounde aboute her children might haue seene:
she yesterdaie in goode estate these blessinges did behoulde,
to daie here couerd lieth w^t^ earthe as with her fatall moulde,
the Lorde & giuer of these fruites, decreede yt shoulde be soe,
euen by the meanes he thus her blest, to worke her joyfull woe
soe nowe y^e^ wombe y^t^ fruitfull was in yeeldinge fruite decaied
is made a place, & foode for wormes, loe, thus mans parte is plaied
such is the fickle state of man, th'vncertaine lott of life,
noe sooner spune by Lachese handes, but cutte w^t^ Atrops knife.

Departed this Life in y^e^ Lord in y^e^ calends of Januarie, beinge
after some computatio y^e^ first daie of y^e^ yere of o^r^ Lord one Thou=
sande fiue hundred foure score & four, the 44 yeere of her age."

The Herald's Viſitation of Wilts, A.D. 1623, contains a pedigree of Walker, of New Sarum, to which family the huſband of the deceaſed ſeems to have belonged.

A.D. 1585. JOHN COFFER, AND WIFE. WILTON. This braſs, together with the monuments of the Herbert family, has been transferred from the old to the new church.[1] It conſiſts of two ſmall figures, about 10 inches in height, kneeling at a *prie-dieu*. The male effigy wears, in this inſtance, a ſhort cloak thrown looſely over the ſhoulders. Above the head is a ſhield with the following quarterings: —

Effigy of John Coffer, from his braſs in Wilton Church.

1 and 4. A bend fretted between ſix martlets, differenced by a mullet, COFFER, or CONSURE.

2. A feſſe lozengy between ſix ermine ſpots.

3. Two lions paſſant guardant in pale; impaling, Two bars between ſix croſs croſslets, 3, 2, and 1.

This is ſurmounted by a helmet bearing the creſt of Coffer.

Above the female effigy is the ſhield of her huſband, as above, impaling quarterly: —

1. Per pale or and azure a ſun counterchanged, ST. CLEERE, or SYNCLERE.
2. A feſſe engrailed between three mullets.
3. Gules, three bezants, a label argent, HIDON.
4. Ten maſcles 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Between the effigies is the motto "Right I Hould:" and under them the following inſcription: —

"Here lyeth the body of John Coffer, gentelman ſervant to S^r^ William Herbert, Knight & after Erle of penbroke after whos deſsesse he ſervid Henry Erle of penbroke his ſonne nowe lyving ſerving them bothe the ſpace of 38 yeres, and phelipe his wife

[1] In the old church its poſition was near the eaſt end of the north aiſle. It may with confidence be aſcribed to the ſame engraver as Plate XXIV. in the preſent volume. The ſame hand may alſo be traced in the braſs of Antony Forſter (1572), at Cumnor, Berks.

daughter to Gilbert Synclere esquire, the whiche John at that tyme was of the age of seventy seven yeres, in the yere of our Lord god 1585.

> Christ is to me as life on earth and death to me is gaine,
> Because I trust through him alone saluation to obtaine.
> So brittle is the state of man, so soon it doth decay,
> So all the glory of this world must pas and fade away."[1]

Sir William Herbert, who was connected by marriage with Henry VIII. (having eſpouſed Anne, ſiſter to Catherine Parr, the widow of that monarch), was, on the diſſolution of religious houſes, the grantee of the Abbey of St. Edith at Wilton, the buildings of which he immediately began to alter and adapt to a manſion ſuited to his rank and ſtation, partly, it is ſaid, under the direction of Hans Holbein. He was appointed one of the "conſervatores," or executors of the King's will, and ſhared with Sir Anthony Denny the honour of riding in the chariot with the royal corpſe when Henry's remains were committed to their final reſting-place. In the following reign he was elevated to the peerage, firſt, as Baron Herbert of Cardiff, and, ſubſequently, as Earl of Pembroke. In Mary's time he commanded the forces of the Queen againſt Wyat; was General of the Engliſh army at St. Quintin's, Lord Preſident of Wales, and twice Governor of Calais. To Elizabeth, alſo, he was Great Maſter of the Houſehold; thus enjoying the diſtinguiſhed favour of four ſucceſſive ſovereigns. His death happened in 1569–70, and his remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Henry, the ſecond Earl, married firſt, Catherine, daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk; ſecondly, Catherine daughter of George, Earl of Shrewſbury; and, laſtly, Mary daughter of Sir Henry, and ſiſter of Sir Philip Sidney. Aubrey deſcribes him as "the patron to the men of arms, and to the antiquaries and heralds."

During the thirty-eight years in which Coffer ſerved theſe two noblemen Wilton was twice honoured with viſits from Royalty. In 1551, Edward VI. then in his 15th year, paid a viſit to Sir William Herbert; and again, in 1573, Henry, the ſecond Earl, entertained Queen Elizabeth.[2] Sir Philip Sidney, within the ſame period, here wrote his well-known "Arcadia;" and here, upon his introduction, the poet Spenſer was received as an honoured gueſt and friend.

[1] This verſe occurs ſix years earlier on the braſs of Robert Purſglove, Suffragan Biſhop of Hull (1579), in Tiddeſwell Church, Derbyſhire.

[2] An account of her Majeſty's reception at Wilton, in which the Earl's *gentlemen ſervants* took part, will be found in Nichols's "Royal Progreſſes," quoted from Sir Rice Merrick's *Antiquities of Glamorganſhire*.

As regards the pedigree of Coffer all the uſual ſources of information have failed.[1] Poſſibly he may have been a foreigner.[2] The only trace of him that has been met with is his coat-of-arms; and this, given as on the braſs, occurs at fol. 78 of Phillpot's "Ordinary of Arms," but it is there aſcribed, and in Glover's handwriting, to the ſtill more uncommon name of "*Conſure*." His wife, Philippa, was the daughter of Gilbert St. Cleere, of Tidwell, in the pariſh of Eaſt Budleigh, co. Devon, as ſhown in the annexed pedigree (Harl. MS. 1538, f. 268), but it is remarkable that even here her marriage does not appear.

Gilbert St. Cleere of Toodwell [Tidwell], in Com. Devon. = Joan d. of John Strawbridge [Trowbridge], of Collyton in Com. Devon, [remarried to John Ford, of Aſhburton].

- Agnes, ux. John Ann, and heire of Thomas Carew, of Bykley, in Com. Devon. [ſon of Edmund Lord Carew.]
- Joane, ux. George Ford, [of Iſlington, æt 17. 30 H. VIII.]
- George.
- William.
- Thomas.
- Philippa St. Cleere, a dau.

The additions and corrections to this pedigree, encloſed within brackets, are from MSS. in the College of Arms.

A.D. 1586. ANNE VENNARD. ST. EDMUND'S, SALISBURY. A plate of braſs in the pavement of the ſouth aiſle bears the following lines:—

"Yf yt bee lawfull for a rural penne
to write of matters touching heauenlye power
or to reuiue a greate complainte for them,
whose vertuous deedes haue gaind in happy howre
a place with God. Then giue me leaue to tell
of suche a losse whose lyke hath neere befell,
Anne Venard shee whose corps interred here,
whose soule in blisse whose vertues liue one earth.
A mother thrice, yea thrice a mother deare,
whose godlye lyfe a bridgde by fatall death
makes me complayne. And from a sighing hearte
tooe wishe that place (thoughe not by my deserte),
Whilste she did liue her vertues lykewise lyude
Nowe shee is deade they are againe reuiud.

[1] His will has been unſucceſſfully ſought both in the Prerogative Will Office, London, and in the Regiſtry at Saliſbury.

[2] Or, he may have come out of Wales with Sir William Herbert.

Eache one that knewe hir sayd shee liud to dye,
And yet, nowe deade hir praise they ratifye,
This me contents hope sayes that wee shall meete
With totall joy in throane of heavenlye seate.

Mors mortis morti mortem nisi morte dedisset
æternæ vitæ Janua clausa foret, An. 1586."

The slab appears to have contained one or two small figures now lost. The name of "RICARDVS VENNARD" on a strip of brass affixed to the same stone may perhaps commemorate the husband of the lady whose epitaph is given above.

A.D. 1587. DOROTHY STANESBYE. WINTERSLOW. This inscription is affixed to the north wall of the chancel:—

"In obitū Dorothææ Staneſbye Epitaphium.

Hoc pia Marmoreo tegeris Dorothæa ſepulcro,
Maxima cuius erat cura placere Deo.
Vita, voluptatem, mors, luctum fecit amicis,
Triſtior hæc preſens, letior illa vigens.
Te viuam coluere omnes, proleſq; ſepultam
Te matrem referet non ſine laude ſuam.

Obijt 19° *die Junij* 1587."

["An Epitaph on the deceaſe of Dorothy Staneſby.

"Within this marble tomb art thou encloſed, pious Dorothy, whoſe chief care was to pleaſe God. To friends, thy life gave pleaſure, thy death grief. Thy preſence here is very ſorrowful. Thy being in life very pleaſant. Then all cheriſhed thee; and now of their mother lying here, thy children will ſpeak with praiſe.

"*She died the* 19 *day of June*, 1587."]

A.D. 1590. ELIZABETH POTICARY. STOCKTON. An altar-tomb in this inſtance projects from the ſouth wall, near the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle. Immediately above it, and alſo affixed to the wall, is a braſs plate, 20 inches by 18, the upper half of which bears the figure of a lady kneeling at a *prie-dieu*, with a ſon and four daughters behind her, alſo kneeling; whilſt on the lower half are engraved the following lines:—

"Heare ſhee enterred lyes, depriu'd of breath,
Whoſe light of vertue once on earth did ſhyne.
Who life contemn'd, ne feared gaſtly death,
Whom worlde, ne worldly cares coulde cauſe repine

Reſolu'd to dye, with hope in heauen placed,
Her Chriſt to ſee, whome lyuing ſhee embraced.
In prayer feruent ſtill in zeale moſt ſtrong,
In death delighting God to magnifye :
Pſal. 13. How long wilt thou forgett me Lord : This ſong,
In greateſt panges was her ſweete harmony.
Forget thee ? no ! he will not thee forget ;
In booke of lyfe for aye thy name is ſet.

Elizabeth Poticary, wife to Hierom Poticary, clothier, deceaſed at y^e^ age of 35 yeres, 9° Aplis A° Dñi 1590."

The braſs of Jerome, the huſband of Elizabeth Poticary, will be deſcribed in a ſubſequent page.

A.D. 1590. WILLIAM BUTTON, ESQ. ALTON PRIORS. (*Plate XXV.*) This braſs is affixed to the north wall of the chancel, within the altar-rail; and, like the laſt example, ſurmounts a plain altar-tomb. It was not engraved earlier than the year 1610. The ſubject is intended to repreſent the Reſurrection. The deceaſed, ſurrounded by rays of light, appears riſing from his tomb, and bears in his right hand a palm-branch, ſymbolizing his victory over death. Above is an angel blowing a trumpet, which alſo forms a key, inſcribed "THE KEY OF DAVID" in alluſion to Rev. iii. 7, between two open gates, intended (as appears from the inſcription upon them) to repreſent the gates of Heaven. The upper ſlab of the tomb bears a punning epitaph of ſix lines, and on the front is a genealogical notice of the family of the deceaſed. A ſhield at the dexter end bears, Ermine, a feſſe gules, *Button;* impaling, two groſing irons in ſaltire between four Kellwey pears, *Kellwey.* Around the tomb are four leſs diſtinguiſhed perſonages, riſing from earthen graves; but theſe, unlike the central figure, are repreſented with uplifted hands, and countenances expreſſive of the utmoſt terror.

William Button, Eſq., was the ſon of another William Button, of Alton,[1] by Anne (or Agnes), daughter of John Cater, of Letcombe Regis, co. Berks;[2] and was a lineal deſcendant of Sir Walter de Button, Knight, living 12 Hen. III. [1228]. Sir William Button, who erected the braſs, was the eldeſt ſon of William (the ſecond ſon) mentioned in the inſcription, who married Jane, daughter of John Lambe of Coulſton. He was created a Baronet in 1621, but the title became extinct on the death of his youngeſt ſon, Sir John Button (fourth Ba-

[1] Son of John Button, of Alton, who died 12th Feb. 1523, and was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, London. See "*Coll. Top. et Gen.*" V. 390.

[2] Vide ſupra, p. 50.

ronet), in 1712. Aubrey, in ſpeaking of the fatalities of families and places,[1] mentions, on the authority of his friend Sir William Button, that the family held the leaſe of Alton farm, 400*l.* per annum (which anciently belonged to Hyde Abbey, near Wincheſter), for four hundred years; and their leaſe expiring about 1652, this property fell into the hands of the Earl of Pembroke.

A.D. 1590. LAURENCE HYDE, ESQ. AND FAMILY. TISBURY. (*Plate XXVI.*) This memorial lies in the pavement of the chancel, within the altar rail. It conſiſts of two plates of metal affixed to the centre of a large ſlab and ſurrounded by a border fillet bearing an inſcription.

The larger plate of metal, which is here repreſented in facſimile, bears the effigies of the deceaſed and his wife, both ſtanding; with their family, ſix ſons and four daughters, arranged in two groups behind them. In the background are four circular-headed windows ſeen through an arcade of as many arches with columns and entablature of the Doric order. This is ſurmounted by an eagle, the creſt of Hyde, holding in its beak one of the extremities of an inſcribed label. Two ſhields, one on either ſide, bear, Azure, a chevron between three lozenges or, *Hyde;* and, Argent, a tiger ſtatant reguardant, at a mirror gules, *Sibell.*

The ſmaller braſs plate bears the following inſcription:—

"Quicquid eras terræ morbo cõfect' & annis
Concidit, et factũ eſt terra quod ante fuit:
Viuet at æternũ pars ducta ab origine cœli
Mens generoſa, nitens, ſancta, recepta deo.
Cũ tuba terribilis Iuſti vocitarit ad aulam
Sorte necis ſpreta, viuet vtruq; polo.

Here lyeth the bodye of Laurence Hyde, late of Weſthatch, Eſquyer, who had iſſue by Anne his wyfe ſixe ſonnes and foure daughters, and dyed the vijth day of Iune, in the yeare of the incarnation of our lord god 1590. BEATI QVI MORIVNTVR IN DOMINO."[2]

The firſt ſix lines may be tranſlated thus:—

"Your earthly part worn down by age and ſickneſs has fallen, and that has become duſt which was duſt before. But that which was of heavenly birth—the mind, noble, brilliant, ſanctified, returned to God, ſhall live for ever. When the awful trumpet ſhall ſummon before the throne of the Juſt, triumphant over death both [body and ſoul] ſhall live in the ſkies."

[1] "Miſcellanies," fourth edition, 1857. p. 27.

[2] "Bleſſed are the dead which die in the Lord."—Rev. xiv. 13.

The portion of the marginal inſcription which remains is as follows:—

"This Lawrence Hyde was ye third ſone of Robert H . . . . . ſones by Anne his wife, being ye daught. of Nicholas Sibell of Chimbhams in ye couty of Kent Eſquier . . . . . Hamonet and Edward died in their infancy the reſt ſuruiued their father."

Laurence Hyde was the third ſon of Robert Hyde of Norbury, in Cheſhire, by a ſecond marriage. He appears to have been the firſt occupier of the Manor of Weſt Hacche, under Sir Thomas Arundell, Knight, to whom it had been granted by Henry VIII. after the diſſolution of the Monaſtery of St. Edward at Shafteſbury.[1]

He married Anne, daughter of Nicholas Sibell, of Chimbhams, co. Kent, and widow of Matthew Colthurſt, of Claverton, co. Somerſet, by whom he had iſſue ſix ſons and four daughters. The eldeſt ſon Robert, of Weſt Hacche, married Anne, daughter of John Baptiſt Caſtilion, of Benham, in Berks, and died in 1642; Sir Laurence, the ſecond ſon, who married Barbara, another daughter of John Baptiſt Caſtilion, was attorney-general to Queen Anne, and dying in 1641, was buried in Saliſbury Cathedral. From the third ſon, Henry, of Purton and Dinton, who married Mary, daughter and heireſs of Edward Langford, of Trowbridge, deſcended the Hydes, Earls of Clarendon. The fourth ſon, Sir Nicholas, of Marlborough, knight, was Lord Chief Juſtice, and married a daughter of Sir Arthur Swayne, of Sarſon, from whom deſcended the Hydes of Marlborough, and Hyde-end in Berkſhire. Two other ſons, Hamonet and Edward, died in their infancy. The four daughters were thus married: Elizabeth, to John St. Loe, of Knighton; Suſannah, to Sir George Ivye, of Weſt Kington; Avice, to Thomas Baynard, of Wanſtrow, co. Somerſet; and Joan, to Edward Young, of Durnford, whoſe braſs is deſcribed at page 80.

A.D. 1592. FRANCIS RUTLAND AND WIFE. CHISLEDON. Theſe effigies, each 13 inches in height, lie in the pavement of

[1] From a Survey Book preſerved at Wardour, it appears that he held Weſt Hacche of the Lord of the Manor of Tiſbury (which latter had alſo belonged to Shafteſbury Monaſtery, and was granted in like manner to Sir Thomas Arundell) in fee farm, by ſuit and ſervice at the Court Baron, and the annual rent of 6*s.* 3*d.* HOARE's "Modern Wilts," Dunworth Hund. p. 131. The manor conſiſts of about 350 acres; the old manſion, of which a very ſmall portion now remains, was pulled down in 1770.

the chancel. The former is repreſented in the annexed woodcut. Beneath them are the matrices of ſeveral children, and the following inſcription:—

Effigy of Francis Rutland, from his braſs in Chiſledon Church.

"Here lyeth the bodye of ffraunces Rutland Esquier, sonne & heire to Nycolas Rutland of ffitcham in the countie of Surrye Esquier, who marryed the daughter of Thomas Stephens esquier, & had by her 4 sones & 2 daughters, he died y^e^ 27 of August, 1592."

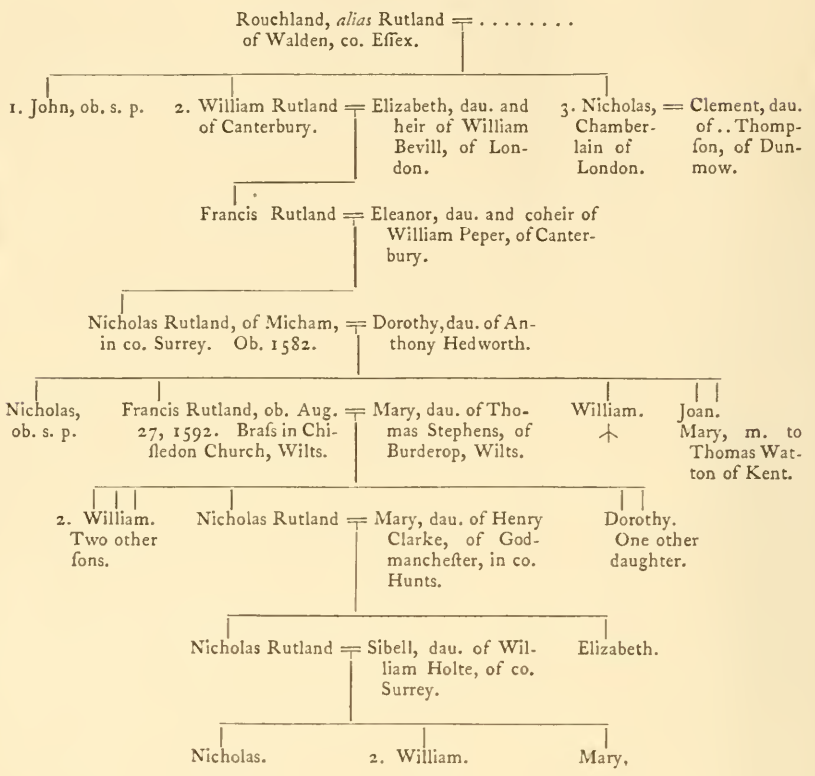
The annexed pedigree of Rutland is taken from the Herald's Viſitation of Surrey, A.D. 1623 (Harl. MS. 1561, f. 55,) and will explain the deſcent of the family. The marriage of Francis Rutland with Mary, daughter of Thomas Stephens, is not mentioned in the pedigree of the latter family, which will be found in the Wilts Viſitation of 1623. (Harl. MS. 1443, f. 243.)[1]

Aubrey, in noticing the braſs of Francis Rutland, remarks that "he was a courtier and died in the Progreſſe." This evidently alludes to one of the progreſſes of Queen Elizabeth, who, about the 15th of Auguſt, 1592, viſited Sir Edward Hoby, at Biſham Abbey, in Berkſhire, and later in the ſame month was at the manſion of Sir Henry Lee, at Quarendon, in the vale of Ayleſbury, co. Bucks.[2] The interment of Rutland at Chiſledon will be explained by the fact that his wife was the daughter of Thomas Stephens, Eſq. of Burderop, to which family the manor and advowſon of Chiſledon (which had previouſly been part of the poſſeſſions of Hyde Abbey) then belonged.[3]

[1] The arms of Rutland are, Gules, within a bordure engrailed or, an inescutcheon gules within a bordure engrailed or; and thoſe of Stephens, Or, on a chevron gules three croſs croſſlets argent, between three demi-lions rampant ſable.

[2] See Nichols' "Progreſſes."

[3] In the reign of James I. it was ſold by them to the family of Calley, its preſent owners.


Rouchland, *alias* Rutland of Walden, co. Eſſex.
1. John, ob. s. p.
2. William Rutland of Canterbury.
Elizabeth, dau. and heir of William Bevill, of London.
3. Nicholas, Chamberlain of London.
Clement, dau. of .. Thompſon, of Dunmow.
Francis Rutland
Eleanor, dau. and coheir of William Peper, of Canterbury.
Nicholas Rutland, of Micham, in co. Surrey. Ob. 1582.
Dorothy, dau. of Anthony Hedworth.
Nicholas, ob. s. p.
Francis Rutland, ob. Aug. 27, 1592. Braſs in Chiſledon Church, Wilts.
Mary, dau. of Thomas Stephens, of Burderop, Wilts.
William.
Joan.
Mary, m. to Thomas Watton of Kent.
2. William. Two other ſons.
Nicholas Rutland
Mary, dau. of Henry Clarke, of Godmancheſter, in co. Hunts.
Dorothy. One other daughter.
Nicholas Rutland
Sibell, dau. of William Holte, of co. Surrey.
Elizabeth.
Nicholas.
2. William.
Mary.

A.D. 1596. GERARD ERINGTON, ESQ. WOODFORD. A ſmall effigy in a gown, ſimilar to the laſt example, is here affixed, together with a ſhield of arms, and inſcription, to the wall of an aiſle or chapel on the ſouth ſide of the nave. The ſhield bears Argent, two bars, and in chief three eſcallops azure, with a mullet for difference, *Erington;* impaling, Argent, on a croſs engrailed gules five creſcents or, on a chief azure three bezants, *Greene.* Inſcription thus:—

"HERE LIETH BVRIED THE BODY OF GERRARD ERINGTON, OF HEALE ESQVIER, WHO MARIED MARGARETT DAVGHTER TO WILLIAM GRENE, OF [STANLINCHE] HEALE ESQVIER, WHO DYED ON CANDLEMAS DAY A° DNI 1596."

The following alſo appears in gilt letters between the figure and arms:—

"*Moriturus dixi cvpio diſſolvi et eſſe cvm Xpo.*"

["At the point of death I ſaid, I deſire to depart, and be with Chriſt."]

Gerard Erington, of Heale, was the ſon of Ninian Erington, of Walwick Grange, co. Northumberland.[1] By his wife Margaret, mentioned in the inſcription, he had iſſue five ſons and two daughters. His grandſon Gerard, of Salterton, living in 1623, married Anne, one of the daughters of Edward Young, of Little Durnford, whoſe braſs is deſcribed at p. 80.

A.D. 1596. JEROME POTICARY. STOCKTON. The braſs of Elizabeth, firſt wife of Jerome Poticary, has been already noticed at p. 69. Affixed to the eaſt wall of the ſouth aiſle is a ſecond engraved plate, erected as a memorial of himſelf. It is of an irregular form, about 18 inches in height, and its greateſt width about 32 inches. At the lower corners are the ſmall figures of the deceaſed and his ſecond wife, each kneeling at a *prie-dieu;* the latter wearing a coverchef appropriate to her ſtate of widowhood. Behind them are two ſons, and as many daughters—the iſſue of his laſt marriage. The remaining portion of the plate bears the following inſcription:—

"HOS QVICVNQVE VIDES FICTA SVB IMAGINE VVLTVS
EXPRESSAM VERÆ EFFIGIEM VIRTVTIS HABETO.
ILLIVS ORA SIMVL TE CERNERE VIVA PVTATO,
PLVRIMA QVI PATRIÆ, QVI PLVRIMA SPARSIT AMICIS
COMMODA, SINCERÆ CVLTOR PIETATIS ET ÆQVI,
FIRMA FIDES CVIVS SAT NOTA DOMIQVE FORISQVE.
CVI NIVEI POSVERE GREGES SVA VELLERA LÆTI,
ARTIFICES CVI MILLE MANVS SVA PENSA TVLERVNT,
QVI VASTVM PATRIIS ORNAVIT VESTIBVS ORBEM.
CONIVGIBVS BINIS, TER TRINA PROLE BEATVS,
MORIBVS HAC IMITANTE PARENTEM, ILLISQVE MARITV.
OMNIA CONVENIVNT PARITER CVM NOMINE SANCTO.
EXTITERANT SANCTI MORES MORS DENIQVE SACTA.
IAM QVOQ; CV SANCTIS VITA EST MELIORE POTITVS.

HOC POSVIT CHRISTOPHORVS POTECARY
CHARISSIMO PATRI SVO FŒLICIS MEMORIÆ
HIERONYMO POTECARY, QVI OBIIT 3° MAII
AO DNI 1596 ET ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ 52."

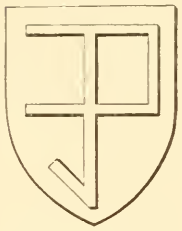
"Whoſo gazeſt on this face, art's counterfeit, be aſſured you ſee delineated a monument of real worth. Imagine you now ſee the living form of one who was a great benefactor

[1] For their pedigree, ſee Harl. MS. 1443, f. 146.

to his country, and his friends: an obſerver of real piety and juſtice: whoſe unſwerving faith was known at home—was known abroad: to whom ſnowy flocks rejoiced to yield their fleeces: for whom a thouſand ſkilful hands plied their (willing) taſks: who made the wide world rich with his country's looms. With two wives, with thrice three children, was he bleſt: theſe repeating their father's, thoſe their huſband's virtues. Every thing was in accordance with his ſaintly name," [*Jerome*] "ſaintly his life, ſaintly his death: and now, having reached a better world, among the ſaints he lives.

Erected by Chriſtopher Potecary, to Jerome Potecary, his moſt loving father of happy memory, who died 3rd May, A.D. 1596, and in the 52nd year of his age."

Jerome Poticary was the ſon of Richard Poticary, of Wilton, by his wife Johanna [Topp] of a Stockton family,[1] which marriage was probably the reaſon of his ſettling in this village. He was, as ſeen by the inſcription on his braſs, a very eminent clothier, and built a conſiderable houſe at Stockton, which yet remains. His merchant's mark (apparently the initials of his name "J.P." in monogram) is repreſented in the annexed woodcut, but the family do not appear to have belonged to the claſs of gentry entitled to bear arms. Chriſtopher, the ſon of Jerome, removed to Heyteſbury, and ſome of his deſcendants reſided at Warminſter. From them deſcended a branch ſettled at Hooke's Wood in the pariſh of Farnham, Dorſet, the heireſs of which married John Clutterbuck, of Puckerall, Eſq.



Merchant's Mark of Jerome Poticary.

A.D. 1601. Anne Longe. Bradford-on-Avon. (*Plate XXVII.*) This effigy, which lies in the pavement near the eaſt end of the nave, affords an excellent illuſtration of the coſtume peculiar to the cloſe of Elizabeth's reign. The huge neck-ruff is here fully developed, and is trimmed with point lace; the ſtomacher, with its acute point, extends into the *vardingale*, or hoop; the gown is open in front diſcloſing a portion of an under garment richly flowered; and the high crowned hat and feather likewiſe forms a new feature.

[1] The family of Topp were lords of the manor of Stockton, which they anciently held under the monks of St. Swithin, at Winchester. Suſan, a co-heir of Edward Topp, who died in 1740, conveyed it by marriage into the family of Everard, from whom it was, in the next generation, purchaſed by an anceſtor of Henry G. Biggs, Eſq., its preſent owner.

;

nas Poticary, LL.B., ellow of St. John's ollege, Oxford, and laſter of the Grammar chool, Saliſbury.

Chriſtopher Poticary = (erected the Braſs to his father in Stockton Church). Ob. at Heyteſbury. Bur. at Stockton, 4th March, 1650.

89; ent, 5th St. s.

Jerome, bap. 19th Aug. 1594.
. . . . . (ſecond ſon).
John (poſthumous and third ſon), bap. Sep. 12, 1596.

Elizabeth, bap. Dec. 16, 1591.
Suſannah, bap. June 23, 1592.

3.

lary, 1620; 1621.

Thomas, bap. 15th Apr., 1623.

Chriſtopher, (7th ſon and 10th child), bap. 1625.

Pedigree of POTICARY, *of Stockton.*

Compiled from the Parish Registers, &c.

Richard Poticary, "of the Poticaries of Wilton." = Joan, dau. of . . . . . Topp; ob. 1603, æt. 80; buried at Stockton.

Elizabeth, dau. of . . . Sandbury, of Upton Scudamore. Ob. 12th Aprils, 1590; æt. 35. Brass in Stockton Church. (1st Wife.)

Jerome Poticary, of Stockton, = "*celebris dum vixit Pamasus.*" Ob. May 20, 1596; æt. 52. Brass in Stockton Church.

Eleanor, dau. of . . . . Fooks; married at Stockton, 26th June, 1590. (2d Wife.)

Thomas Poticary, LL.B., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and Master of the Grammar School, Salisbury.

Christopher Poticary (erected the Brass to his father in Stockton Church). Ob. at Heytesbury. Bur. at Stockton, 4th March, 1650.

Mary, dau. of Geoffrey Whittaker, of Tinhead, Wilts. Bur. Feb. 2, 1647.

Nath. Whittaker, of Tinhead. (1st Husband.)

Mary Poticary. = Christopher Gardner, of King's Sombourne, Hants. Mar. March 15, 1612.

Amies, mar. in 1608 to Henry, son of John Greenhill, of Steeple Ashton. Ob. in 1657.

Anne, bap. 1589; m. to John Kent, of Devizes, 25th May, 1621, at St. John's, Devizes.

Jerome, bap. 19th Aug. 1594. . . . . (second son). John (posthumous and third son), bap. Sep. 12, 1596.

Elizabeth, bap. Dec. 16, 1591. Susannah, bap. June 23, 1592.

Geoffry, eldest son. Bur. in the Chancel at Stockton, Dec. 12, 1625, æt. 22.

John Kent, only child, æt. 22 in 1623.

Jerome, bap. = Edith. 24th Feb., 1603.

Geoffry, bap. 23th Sept., 1603. = Mrs. Mary Pyke, mar. at G. Bedwyn, 29th May, 1632

Christopher, bap. 20th Nov. 1606; ob. in Sept 1636.

Elizabeth, bap. 1612; ob. in 1643. = Abraham Hayes, clothier.

Christopher, bap. 1614; ob. 1615.

Richard, bap. 1616; bur. 2d Aug. 1638.

Catherine, bap. 1616; bur. 2d Aug. 1638.

Mary, bap. 1620; bur. 1621.

Thomas, bap. 15th Apr., 1623.

Christopher, (7th son and 12th child), bap. 1625.

The concluding ſentence of the inſcription is alſo remarkable : —

" HERE LYETH BVRYED THE BODY OF ANNE, LATELY SOLE DAVGHTER AND HEIRE OF JOHN YEWE,[1] OF BRADFORDE IN THE COVNTY OF WILTES GENT, AND WIFE OF GYFFORD LONGE GENT, WHO HAD ISSVE BY HER ANNE AND CATHERYN THEIR DAVGHTERS. SHE DYED THE XXVJTH OF MARCH, 1601. WHOSE KNOWNE GOOD LYFE SHEWETH THAT GOD HATH TAKEN HER SOWLE TO HIS MERCYE."

A ſmall plate of braſs underneath bears the partly obliterated effigies of the two daughters, Anne and Catherine. The arms at the angles of the ſlab, Sable, a lion paſſant argent ; on a chief of the laſt three croſs-croſſlets of the firſt, were granted to Edward Longe, of Monkton, the father of Gifford, 31 Elizabeth [1589].

The annexed extract from the pedigree of Long of Semington, Trowbridge and Whaddon, privately printed in 1829, by Charles Edward Long, Eſq., will ſhow the immediate deſcent of Gifford, the huſband of Anne Longe.

Edward Longe, of Monkton, in the pariſh of Broughton Gifford, third ſon of Henry Longe, of Whaddon, and heir by adoption to his uncle Thomas Longe, of Trowbridge. Will dated 1622. Bur. at Broughton Gifford. = Anne, dau. of Henry Brounker, of Melkſham, M.P. for Devizes. Ob. 1607. Bur. at B. Gifford.

1ſt wife. Anne, dau. and heireſs of John Yewe, of Bradford, Ob. 1601. Mon. Braſs in Bradford Church. = Gifford Longe, of Rood Aſhton, Sheriff of Wilts, 1624. Will dated 1635. = 2nd wife. Amy, dau. of John Warre, of Heſtercombe, co. Somerſet, relict of Robert Wingatt, of Biſcott, co. Beds. Will 1650.

Edward. Thomas. John. Suſan.

Anne, bap. at Bradford, 1598 ; wife of William Bromwich, 1630.

Catharine, bap. at Bradford, 1601.

Edward Long of Rood Aſhton. Bap. 1607. Will 1644. = Dorothy, d. of Iſaac Jones, of London.

Roger. Thomas. Anne. Eleanor.

Henry Long, of Rood Aſhton, buried at Steeple Aſhton "with his anceſtors." Will proved 1674. Ob. s. p. = Dionyſia, dau. of William Baſſet, of Claverton, Ob. 1671.

Elizabeth, m. to Richard Long, of Collingbourne Kingſton.

[1] In 1573, a John Yeowe, or Ewe, held the manor of Broad Somerford, ſubordinate to the Barony of Caſtle Combe. He died in 1558. See "Hiſtory of Caſtle Combe," p. 317.

This branch of the family was deſcended from Thomas, of Semington, in the pariſh of Steeple Aſhton,[1] who died about 1509, and by his will, deſires to be buried in the Chapel of St. George at Semington. His grandſon, Henry Longe, of Whaddon, (the grandfather of Gifford) married Mary, daughter of Thomas Horton, of Iford, mentioned at page 52, as the nephew and heir of Thomas Horton, whoſe braſs is alſo in Bradford Church.

A.D. 1605. THOMAS BENNET, AND WIFE. WESTBURY. (*Plate XXVIII.*) This braſs lies on the pavement of a chantry chapel, north of the chancel.[2] Neither of the effigies preſents any remarkable feature as regards coſtume. One of the ſhields bears Gules, three demi-lions rampant argent, differenced by a mullet, *Bennet;* the other, three greyhounds courant in pale, differenced by a creſcent, *Buriton.* The inſcription is now (1859) partially concealed by the flooring of the open benches which occupy the chapel, but the words between brackets are given on the joint authority of Aubrey ("Collections for North Wilts"), and Sir R. C. Hoare ("Hiſtory of Modern Wilts").

"HERE LYETH THE BODIE OF THOMAS BENNET OF WESTBVRY GENTLEMAN, WHO TOOKE TO WIFE MARGARET BVRITON, THE ELDEST DAVGHTER AND ONE OF THE COHEIRES OF THOMAS BVRITON OF STREATELY IN THE COVNTIE OF BARKES ESQVIRE, WHICH MARGARET SVRVIVINGE HER SAIDE HVSBANDE HATH IN TOKEN OF THEIR MVTVALL LOVE WHILST THEY LIVED TOGEATHER, AND IN TESTIMONIE OF HER CONTI[NVED AFFECTION AFTER HIS DECEASE, CAVSED THIS STONE TO BE HERE PLACED TO HIS MEMORIE, WITH WHOM AS SHE LIVED SO AFTER HER DEATH INTENDETH SHE BY GOD'S PERMISSION TO REST IN THE SAME GRAVE AS THIS MONVMENT DOTH IMPORT.

THE SAID THOMAS BENNET DIED . . . DAY OF JUNE, ANNO DOM. 1605. AND THE SAID MARGARET DIED THE . . . DAY OF . . . ANNO DOM . . ."]

---

[1] Of Steeple Aſhton Church, Leland ſays, "*Robart Longe*, clothyar, buyldyd the northe iſle, Waltar Lucas, clothiar, buildyd the ſowth iſle, of theyr proper coſtes." Robert Longe died in 1501, and by will deſired the completion of the building of the north aiſle, one of the corbels of which bears the accompanying merchant's mark. There was, as appears from the will of Walter Longe, of Trowbridge (1546), ſome connexion between the families of Longe and Lucas, the joint benefactors to the fabric.

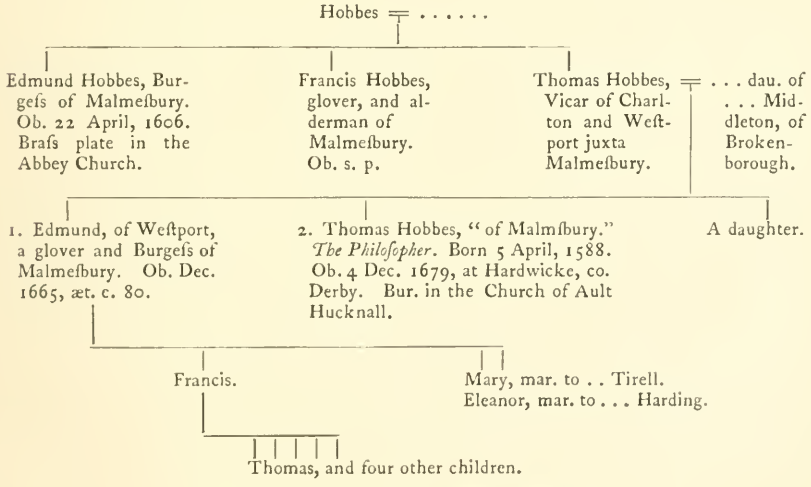
[2] In Hoare's "Modern Wilts," this is deſcribed as the Chapel of the Mauduits, and is ſaid to have contained an altar dedicated either to St. Thomas Martyr or St. John Baptiſt.

Of the family of Bennet, of Norton Bavent, and Weſtbury, there is a pedigree in Hoare's "Modern Wilts," Warminſter Hundred, p. 78. Thomas, the great-grandſon of William Bennet, a brother of the deceaſed, was the purchaſer of Pyt Houſe in 1725. To the memory of an earlier member of the ſame family—Thomas Bennet, D.C.L., who was Canon and Treaſurer of St. Paul's, and Precentor of Saliſbury, and died in 1558—there is a tomb in the north aiſle of the choir of Saliſbury Cathedral bearing a ſkeleton carved in ſtone.

A.D. 1606. EDMUND HOBBES. MALMESBURY ABBEY. A braſs plate on the pavement near the eaſt end of the nave bears the following inſcription:—

"HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF EDMOND HOBBES, SOMETYME A BVRGES OF THIS TOWNE, WHO DECEASED THE XXIITH DAYE OF APRILL, ANO DOMINI 1606. EXPECTINGE THE GENERALL RESVRRECTION."

The deceaſed was, probably, a brother of Thomas Hobbes, Vicar of Charlton and Weſtport, the father of Thomas, of Malmeſbury, "the Philoſopher;" but Aubrey, in his memoir of the latter,[1] from which the annexed fragment of pedigree has been compiled, makes no mention of him as ſuch.[2]


Hobbes = ...
Edmund Hobbes, Burgeſs of Malmeſbury. Ob. 22 April, 1606. Braſs plate in the Abbey Church.
Francis Hobbes, glover, and alderman of Malmeſbury. Ob. s. p.
Thomas Hobbes, Vicar of Charlton and Weſtport juxta Malmeſbury.
= ... dau. of ... Middleton, of Brokenborough.
1. Edmund, of Weſtport, a glover and Burgeſs of Malmeſbury. Ob. Dec. 1665, æt. c. 80.
2. Thomas Hobbes, "of Malmſbury." *The Philoſopher*. Born 5 April, 1588. Ob. 4 Dec. 1679, at Hardwicke, co. Derby. Bur. in the Church of Ault Hucknall.
A daughter.
Francis.
Mary, mar. to .. Tirell.
Eleanor, mar. to ... Harding.
Thomas, and four other children.

[1] "Lives of Eminent Men," II. 593.

[2] His burial, which ſeems to have taken place on the following day, is thus noted in the Pariſh Regiſter:—"The 23d April, 1606, was buryed Mr. Edmond Hobbes."

A.D. 1607. EDWARD YOUNGE, AND FAMILY. GREAT DURNFORD. This plate, 20 inches in height by 27 in width, is affixed to the ſouth wall of the chancel, and is encloſed within a canopied tomb of very debaſed character. It bears the kneeling effigies of the deceaſed and his wife, with ſix ſons and eight daughters arranged in two groups behind them, as in Plate XXVI. Above them are three ſhields of arms, the central one bearing the following quarterings impaling, Azure, a chevron between three lozenges or, differenced by a mullet, *Hyde:*

1 and 6. Vaire, on a chief gules three lions rampant or, YOUNGE.[1]
2. Gules, a feſſe engrailed ermine between three griffins' heads eraſed argent. TROPENELL.
3. Three lions paſſant.
4. A feſſe between three martlets.
5. Barry of ſix, on a chief a lion paſſant guardant.

The ſhields on either ſide bear the arms of Younge and Hyde, ſingly. In the ſpace between them are theſe lines,—

"BEHOLDE ALL YEE AS WE ARE NOWE,
YT COME TO SEE SO SHALL YEE BE."

The inſcription underneath the effigies is as follows:—

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF EDWARD YOVNGE, OF LITLE DORNEFORD, ESQR. SONNE & HEYRE OF JOHN YOUNG, ESQR. & OF MARY HIS WIFE, ONE OF YE FOWER DAVGHTERS & COHEYRES OF THOM: TRAPNELL,[2] OF MOVNCKTON FARLEY ESQR. WCH. EDW: MARIED JOANE, YE ELDEST DAVGHTER OF LAVRENCE HIDE, OF WEST HATCHE, ESQR. & HAD BY HER 6 SONES & 8 DAVGHTERS, WHO DYED FEBR: 18, 1607."

A.D. 1608. A LADY (name unknown). BROAD BLUNSDEN. This braſs ſeems to have been engraved by the ſame artiſt as that repreſented in Plate XXVIII. It conſiſts of a female figure about 20 inches in height, beneath which are the effigies of two daughters, the latter kneeling. A portion of the border fillet has been loſt, but the remainder bears the following inſcription:—

"..... BVRY BLVNSDEN DYED BEINGE ❀ THE MOTHER OF HIS TWO DAVGHTERS & HEIRES ..... ❀ 1608. OF THE XJ DAY OF ❀ ....."

[1] Theſe arms were granted by patent, to John Young, A.D. 1572, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux.

[2] In the recorded pedigree of Young, this lady is deſcribed as *daughter* of *Giles* Trapnell, of *Chalfield*. Thomas Trapnell left iſſue a ſon *Giles*, her brother, whence, probably, aroſe the error.

The name of the lady to whoſe memory this braſs was laid down is, unfortunately, loſt. The village of Broad Blunſden was formerly known as "Bury Town," or "Bury Blunſden," which latter has been given in one or two printed liſts of Wiltſhire braſſes as the name of the individual commemorated.

A.D. 1612. AMBROSE DAUNTESEY, ESQ. MELKSHAM. The inſcription from this plate, formerly in Melkſham Church, is thus printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.[1]:—

"HERE LYETH BURIED THE BODY OF AMBROSE DAUNTESEY, ESQ., THE ELDEST SON OF SIR JOHN DAUNTESEY, KNT. WHO HAD TO WIFE GARTRUDE, THE WIDOW OF HENRY BROUNCKER, ESQ.[2] WHICH LIETH HERE BURIED BY HIM AND DIED BOTH WITHIN A YEAR, AND HAD BY HER FOUR SONS AND TWO DAUGHTERS. HE DECEASED 29 NOV. 1612, A ZEALOUS CHRISTIAN AND WELBELOVED BY ALL MEN."

Ambroſe Dauntesey was the ſon of Sir John Dauntesey, Knight, of Weſt Lavington; and grandſon of John, whoſe braſs is engraved in Plate XXI. of the preſent ſeries. He died twenty years before his father, leaving iſſue a ſon, Ambroſe, born in 1610, and two daughters, Elizabeth[3] and Sarah, the former of whom afterwards became the ſecond wife of Sir John Danvers, of Chelſea and Weſt Lavington,[4] M.P. for the Univerſity of Oxford, and one of the judges who ſat on the trial of Charles I.

[1] In his Collection of Monumental Inſcriptions in Wiltſhire, of which volume *ſix* copies only were printed. One of theſe is depoſited in the Library of the College of Arms.

[2] She was the daughter of Henry Sadler, Eſq. of Everley, a ſon of Sir Ralph Sadler, of Standwin, co. Herts.

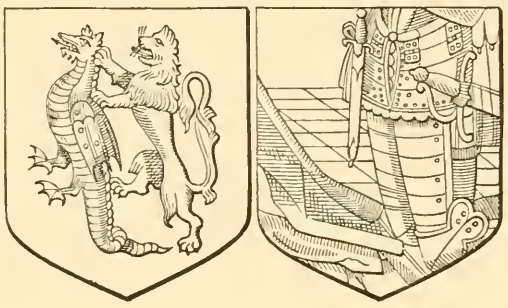
[3] Her monumental effigy, exquiſitely carved in white marble, lies in a receſs in the ſouth wall of the Dauntesey Chapel at Weſt Lavington. It is in a reclining poſture, with the head reſting on the right arm. At the back of the receſs is a long Latin inſcription, ſetting forth her many virtues in the moſt elaborate terms.

Another marble monument adjoining the above bears the effigy of her only ſon, Henry Danvers, who died in the 21ſt year of his age, November 19, 1654.

[4] The ancient reſidence of the Dauntesey family was ſituated to the north-eaſt of Weſt Lavington Church. Few traces, however, of its former grandeur now remain. Sir John Danvers, on ſucceeding to the property, appears to have made many improvements both in the houſe and gardens, the latter of which he laid out in the Italian ſtyle, then rare in England. "'Twas Sir John Danvers of Chelſey," ſays Aubrey, "who firſt taught us the way of Italian gardens. He had well travelled France and Italy, and made good obſervations. The garden at Lavington in this county, and that at Chelſey in Middleſex, as likewiſe the houſe there, doe remaine monuments of his ingenuity."—*Nat. Hiſt. of Wilts*, p. 93.

The two palimpſeſt plates here engraved are now (1859) in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. E. Wilton, of Weſt Lavington. The ſhield No. 1 bears Gules, a lion rampant argent, chaſing a wyvern vert,

No. 1.



No. 2.

Dauntesey;[1] on the reverſe are portions of the kneeling effigies of a knight and lady, apparently belonging to the early part of Elizabeth's reign. The ſhield No. 2 bears Or, a lion rampant per feſſe azure and gules, *Sadler;* and on the reverſe the following fragment of an inſcription: —

"APOSTROPHE AD ....
OBIJT 23 DIE ....
ESSE VIAM LATAM ....
AD CÆLUM AN ....
HANC DATVR IR ....
ALMA DIGNAT ....
... TVA MORS M ...."

Theſe plates are both remarkable on account of the very ſlight difference of date between the engraving on the two ſides, and fully confirm the account given by Weever (ſee note at p. 2) of the havoc

[1] The Dauntesey arms vary very conſiderably at different dates. John Dauntesey (*Plate XXI.*) bore, as already mentioned,—Party per pale or and argent three bars *dancettée* gules. In the braſs of Anne Danvers, who was the heireſs of Sir John Dauntesey (*Plate XX.*), the bars are *nebulé*. In Harl. MS. 1443 (which contains the Wilts Viſitation of A.D. 1565, incorporated with that of A.D. 1623), two diſtinct ſhields of arms are given with the Dauntesey pedigree. One, deſcribed as "*the old coate,*" bears Sable, a lion rampant argent *grappling* with a wyvern or, winged vert. In the other, to which is prefixed a memorandum "*thus entred* 1623," the lion is *chaſing* the wyvern, as here engraved. In the ſeal of Sir John D., the father of Ambroſe, which is in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. E. Wilton, the arms are preciſely ſimilar to thoſe on the ſhield No. 1.

to which memorials of this kind were ſubjected, even towards the cloſe of Queen Elizabeth's reign, notwithſtanding the ſevere remedy provided againſt offenders in this reſpect.

A.D. 1612. EDWARD, LORD BEAUCHAMP. GREAT BEDWYN. The following inſcription on a braſs plate was formerly in the pavement of the chancel, affixed to what Aubrey deſcribes as "a pittifull grafted freeſtone graveſtone," but it is now on the north wall:—

"BELLOCAMP' ERAM GRAIA GENETRICE SEMERVS:
TRES HABVI NATOS EST QUIBVS VNA SOROR."

I was Seymour [Lord] Beauchamp, a Grey being my mother;
I had three ſons who have one ſiſter.

The deceaſed was grandſon of Edward, Duke of Somerſet, the Protector, and ſon and heir of Edward, Earl of Hertford, by Lady Catherine Grey, daughter and coheir of Henry, Duke of Suffolk, and ſiſter to Lady Jane Grey. He was born in the Tower of London, Sept. 21, 1561, during his father's incarceration, and was baptized there on the 25th. In 1585 he was privately married to Honora, daughter of Sir Richard Rogers, of Brianſton, co. Dorſet, Knight. He became Baron Beauchamp in his own right, by creation dated 14th May, 1609; and obtained a patent ſecuring to him and his heirs male ſucceſſion to his father's earldom, but dying before the Earl,[1] the honours deſcended to his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, William, who was afterwards created Marquis of Hertford, and was reſtored to the Dukedom of Somerſet. Lord Beauchamp died at Wick, near Marlborough, and was buried at Bedwyn, 21ſt July, 1612.[2] His eldeſt ſon, Edward, born at Camberwell, 12th June, 1586, ſucceeded to the barony, and was created K.B. in 1616; but he died in 1618, before his grandfather, and left no ſurviving iſſue.

The third of the ſons alluded to in the epitaph was Sir Francis Seymour, created Baron Seymour of Trowbridge, 19th Feb. 1641. He built the large houſe afterwards the Caſtle Inn at Marlborough. According to Sir R. C. Hoare, he died in 1664, and was buried at Great Bedwyn; but there is no record there of his interment.

[1] Edward, Earl of Hertford, ſurvived his eldeſt ſon nine years; Lady Catherine [Grey] his Counteſs, died in 1563. In Saliſbury Cathedral, at the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle of the choir, is a magnificent monument bearing their effigies, together with thoſe of two of their younger ſons, Richard and Thomas.

[2] "1612. On Tueſday, the one-and twentyeth of July, an° p̄deo was heere entombed the body of the right ho^ble Edward Lo. Beauchampe, who deceaſed at Week." *Par. Reg.*

The fiſter, the only ſurviving one of three, was Honora, who married Sir Ferdinand Dudley, K.B.

Circa A.D. 1620. NICHOLAS POULETT, AND FAMILY. MINETY. The eaſtern portion of the north aiſle is here divided from the reſt of the church by a ſcreen of carved oak, which ſeems once to have encloſed a chantry altar. The Poulett braſs is affixed to the north wall of the aiſle within the ſcreen. In the centre of the plate (which is about 19 inches in width and 12 in height) are the kneeling effigies of Nicholas Poulett and his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Hungerford, of the Lea. Behind the former is an only ſon, "AMES POULETT;" and, in the rear of their mother, are three daughters, "ELIZABETH," "MARY," and "EDIGHT." The arms of Poulett—Sable, three ſwords in pile proper, hilted and pomelled or—appear on a ſhield above the male effigies; and on either ſide of this two variations of the family creſt,—the firſt, a dexter hand in armour proper, garniſhed or, holding a ſword in bend proper, hilted and pomelled or; the ſecond, a dexter hand in feſſe holding a ſword in pale, with the motto, *Gardes la foy*, on a riband. Over the female effigy are the arms of Hungerford—Sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates, differenced by a creſcent; between the creſt of Hungerford and the family device of three ſickles interlaced, with a mullet of five points in the centre. Immediately under them is the inſcription, "OF SVFFERANS COMES EASE." The coſtume in this example is preciſely ſimilar to that in Plate XXVI., with the exception of Nicholas Poulett, who appears in a ſuit of armour.

Nicholas Poulett, of Minety, was a ſecond ſon of Sir Hugh Poulett, of Hinton St. George, co. Somerſet,[1] and brother of Sir Amias, of Hinton, privy councillor to Queen Elizabeth.[2] The ſecond daughter, Mary, was afterwards married to Henry Long, of Aſhley, Wilts.

A.D. 1620. ROBERT LONGE. BROUGHTON GIFFORD. (*Plate XXIX.*) This braſs is affixed to a pier between the nave and a ſouth aiſle, or chantry. It is certainly the work of the ſame artiſt as that at Alton Priors (Plate XXV.) In this inſtance, the half-length effigies of Death and a herald are introduced above the tomb, the latter wearing a tabard of the Royal arms, and holding in his left hand ſeveral ſhields,

[1] Deſcended from Sir John Paulett, Knt. who died in 1447, and whoſe ſecond ſon, William, was anceſtor of the Dukes of Bolton, and Marqueſſes of Wincheſter.

[2] Anceſtor of the Earls Poulett.

from which the former (as deſcribed in the epitaph) ſelects one bearing the arms of Longe—Sable, ſemée of croſs-croſſlets, a lion rampant argent; two flaunches ermine.[1]

The two labels attached to the upper part of the mace and arrow, which are held ſaltier-wiſe, bear the following quotation by way of queſtion and anſwer, being a pun upon a paſſage in one of Juvenal's ſatires,—

"Quid prodeſt (Mortue) LONGO ſanguine cenſeri?"

What advantageth it thee (O dead man) to be accounted of the LONG blood?

"Ut vivat poſt funera VIRTUS."

Deſire rather that your GOOD NAME may live after burial.

Robert Longe was the ſecond ſon of Henry, of Whaddon, by his wife Mary, daughter of Robert May, of Broughton. He was couſin of Gifford Longe, of Rood Aſhton (mentioned at p. 77), and nephew of Edward, of Monkton, in the pariſh of Broughton Gifford, in whoſe houſe, as recorded in the pariſh regiſter, he "ſojourned and died."[2]

It appears from ſome papers in the Britiſh Muſeum (Add. MSS. 15, 561), that Robert Longe was born Nov. 10, 1574, which agrees with his age as given on the braſs.

His fourth ſon, Poſthumus, was ſometime of Corſham, and afterwards of Herbridge, co. Hants. His will bears date A.D. 1682.

A.D. 1630. JOHN KENT, ESQ. AND WIFE. ST. JOHN, DEVIZES. (*Plate XXX.*) The original poſition of this ſlab is doubtful:[3] it now lies in the pavement of the Beauchamp Chapel,—an erection preciſely ſimilar to that at Bromham, noticed at p. 35. The gown of the male effigy, like that in Plate XXII., appears to be an official robe. The arms of Kent—Azure, a lion paſſant guardant or, a chief ermine; ſur-

[1] Theſe arms were granted to Thomas Longe, of Trowbridge, in 1561; but he dying s. p. they were borne by the deſcendants of his younger brother, Henry Longe, of Whaddon, the purchaſer of Monkton, although not of the blood of the grantee. They appear in the eaſt window of Lincoln's Inn Chapel, London, with the name of "*Henricus Long armiger*," who was Treaſurer there in 1690.

[2] The manor of Monkton was given to the Priory of Monkton Farley, by Ilbert de Chat, who died about 1187, and whoſe ſtone coffin is preſerved at Lacock Abbey. It was ſubſequently held by Sir Henry Longe, of Draycote, who ſold it to Sir John Thynne, by whom it was again ſold to Henry Longe, of Whaddon, whoſe deſcendant, Thomas, of Rowden, ſold it prior to 1730, when it finally paſſed out of the hands of the Longe family. The preſent manor-houſe is of the 17th century, and retains many intereſting features peculiar to the domeſtic architecture of that period.

[3] The initials, "E. I. 1788," chiſelled on the face of the ſlab, ſhow that it was again uſed at this date to cover the remains of the Rev. Edw. Innes, Rector of Devizes and Stockton, who was buried in the chancel.

mounted by a helmet, bearing the creſt of the family—appears above the effigies, and beneath them is an inſcription as follows:—

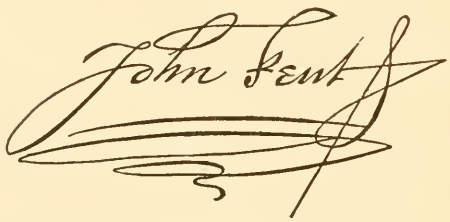
"HIC, SVB EODEM TRISTI MARMORIS SPECTACVLO SEPVLTVM JACET CORPVS JOHANIS KENT SENIORIS DOCTISSIMI VIRI, GENEROSI, NVPER DEFVNCTI, CVIVS ABSENTIAM SATIS DEPLORENT, QVEMQ̃ CASSVM LVMINE NON IMERITO LVGEANT *OPPIDANI;* DVM VIXERIT, ILLI TAM FERVENS IN DEVM EXISTEBAT PIETAS VT INDE PLACIDÆ IPSIVS CONSCIENTIÆ, TRANQVILLITATE ACQVISITA TERRA IPSO SE FRVITVRVM ESSE CÆLO DICERETVR, TANTA IN SINGVLOS A SVMIS, AD IMOS AMICITIA VT INTER ADHVC IGNOTOS IN HOC OPPIDVM ADMIRANDA BENEFICIA, IMORTALITATIS ÆTERNA EREXISSE TROPHÆA VIDEANTVR. VIVET INÆTERNUM IVSTORUM MEMORIA. OBIJT A° ÆTATIS 72 PRIMO DIE OCTOBRIS A° DNI 1630.

VITA PROBUM PIETAS SANCTUM, FINISQ̃ BEATUM
TE CENSENT UITÆ FAMA PERENNIS ERIT
NEC TANTUM PIETATIS HONOS NEQ̃ FINIS OLIMPO
FULGEAT HIE LAUDIS NON MORITURA DIES.
SOLO DEO MIHI SOLA SALUS."

"Here, under its own effigy diſplayed on the ſad marble, lies buried the body of John Kent, Senior, Gentleman, a very learned perſon lately deceaſed, whoſe removal his fellow-townſmen greatly and deſervedly deplore. So fervent during life was his piety towards God, that, having thereby obtained the peace of an untroubled conſcience, he was thought to be near enjoying the bliſs of heaven whilſt yet on earth. Such love did he bear towards all of every degree, that his admirable charities, whilſt almoſt a ſtranger in this town, ſeem to have erected for him an imperiſhable monument. The memory of the juſt ſhall live for ever. He died in the 72nd year of his age, the firſt day of October, A.D. 1630."[1]

The ſenſe of the accompanying verſes is not very diſtinct.

John Kent was the ſon of Roger, a third ſon of Randall Kent, a family reſiding at Copenhall, in Cheſhire. He ſettled at Devizes as early as 1587, and reſided here for nearly half-a-century, filling the offices of mayor and town-clerk, and being on more than one occaſion returned as a repreſentative of the borough in parliament. During this period, he ſeems to have taken an active and prominent part in the



Autograph of John Kent, from a Vellum MS. date 1614.

[1] His burial is thus noted in the Pariſh Regiſter:—"1630. Mr. John Kent, gent. & Juſtice of this Burrough, buried the 10th Octobris—the Tenth of October." The burial of his wife does not appear.

affairs of the town. In 1614, we find him engaged in remodelling the ancient guild, or trading company, which had exiſted from the time of Edward III., and was now divided into three ſeparate fraternities. The pedigree of his family, taken on the Viſitation of the Heralds in 1623 (Harl. MS. No. 1165), is atteſted by his autograph; and a richly illuminated MS. on vellum, which is ſtill preſerved, and contains tranſcripts of the borough charters, its various bye-laws, charitable benefactions, and other ſimilar matter, bears teſtimony to the care with which, in the year 1628, when at the age of ſeventy, this was collected and engroſſed under his own immediate direction.[1]

By his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Wyatt, of Calne, he had three ſons,—John, who married Ann, daughter of Jerome Poticary, of Stockton (ſee p. 75), and died in 1612; Thomas, who married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Reade, of Bradford; Samuel, a third ſon; and an only daughter, Mary, who married, firſt, John Stevens,[2] and, ſecondly, John Pierce, both of Devizes.[3]

A.D. 1631. EDWARD SEYMOUR. COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS. The effigy here engraved is 7½ inches in height, and lies in the pavement of the chancel. It repreſents an infant, who died at the age of eleven months.

[1] This volume is now in the poſſeſſion of A. Meek, Eſq., Town Clerk of Devizes. It contains the arms of the borough, with thoſe of its three guilds. The copy of each charter (with one exception) is ſurmounted by a half-length portrait of the monarch by whom it was granted, and forms a valuable illuſtration of the art of illuminating MSS. ſucceſsfully practiſed in this inſtance at ſo late a date. A rough copy of the volume, written on paper, is in the Britiſh Muſeum (Lanſdown MS. No. 230). It is entitled "The Ledger Booke, or Regiſter of the Burrough of Deviſis; conteineing the Charters, Grants, and Confirmacons, of divers Liberties, ſtranchiſes, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, granted and confirmed to the Major and Burgeſes of the ſaid Burrough, by ſundry of the moſt noble Kings & Queens of this Realme of England, Progenitors of Our moſt Gracious Sovereigne Lord King Charles, his Majtie that now is ſince the Conqueſt; and the Conſtitucons, Statutes, Acts, and Ordinances, heretofore made, ordained, eſtabliſhed, enacted, and decreed, for the well ruleing ordering & governing of the Burgeſſes, Artificers, and Inhabitants of the ſame Burrough, and the Guilde of Merchants within the ſame, and for the publike wealth, Worſhip, proffitt, and Government thereof; collected, examined, reviſed, recorded, and regiſtred in this booke *by John Kent Gentl, Towne Clarke of the ſaid Burrough, Aº etatis ſuæ* 70, & Anno Salutis nre 1628."

[2] Philip, their ſecond ſon, afterwards M.D., and Principal of Hart Hall, Oxford, was the author in part of a botanical work, entitled "Catalogus Horti Botanici Oxonienſis, &c." pub. in 1658. He died in London, 1679, and his remains were interred in the Church of St. Peter in the Eaſt, Oxford.

[3] Of this family was Thomas Pierce, D.D. ſometime Rector of Brington in Northamptonſhire, afterwards Preſident of Magd. Coll. Oxon, and finally Dean of Sarum. He died in 1691, and was buried at N. Tidworth.

The following inſcription is engraved on two ſeparate plates of metal :—

Effigy of Edward Seymour, Collingbourne Ducis.

"EDWARD SAINTMAVR, FOVRTH SONNE TO WILLIAM SAINTMAVR, EARLE OF HERTFORD, AND THE LADY FRANCIS HIS WIFE, WAS BORNE AT EASTON, IN WILTSHIRE, MAIE 28, AN̄O DN̄I 1630, DIED IN THIS COLLINGBORNE, APRILL 28, AN̄O DN̄I 1631, & IS HEERE BVRIED.

SPEECHLESS THOVGH YET HE WERE, SAY ALL WEE CAN,
THAT SAW, HE PROMISE DID A HOPEFVLL MAN.
SVCH FRAME OF BODY, SVCH A LIVLY SOVLE,
ARGV'D HIM WRITTEN IN THE LONG LIV'D ROVLE.
BVT NOW WEE SEE, BY SVCH AN INFANT'S LOSSE,
ALL ARE BVT INFANT HOPES, WHICH DEATH MAY CROSS."

This Edward Seymour, fourth ſon of William, Earl of Hertford (created Marquis of Hertford 3d June, 1640, and reſtored to the Dukedom of Somerſet 25th April, 1660), by Frances, his ſecond wife, ſiſter and coheir of Robert Devereux, third Earl of Eſſex, was next brother to Henry, Lord Beauchamp, the Earl's eldeſt ſurviving ſon, father of William, third Duke of Somerſet, and elder brother of John, the Earl's youngeſt ſon, who became fourth Duke of Somerſet, on the premature death of his nephew, William, 12th December, 1671, aged nineteen. This date and age, taken from the coffin-plate of the young Duke, are mentioned here as correcting the printed pedigree of the family.[1]

A.D. 1632. JOHN SEBASTIAN CARPENTER. ST. MARTIN'S, SALISBURY. An oblong plate of braſs affixed to the wall of the chancel,

[1] The coffins of William Earl of Hertford, who died in 1660, aged 74; Frances [Devereux] his Counteſs, who died in 1674, æt. 74; their ſon, Henry, Lord Beauchamp, who died in his father's lifetime, 1653, aged 27; and Lord Henry's ſon, William, who was third Duke of Somerſet, and died in 1671, aged 19; were all found in graves beneath the chancel of Great Bedwyn Church, during a reſtoration of the building in 1853. Theſe (like the leaden coffins of the Hungerford family, in the vault beneath the Chapel at Farley Caſtle) each had the part above the face exactly moulded to the features, and, from the difference of expreſſion, it would ſeem that the actual likeneſſes of the deceaſed were thus preſerved. Portions of crimſon and fawn-coloured velvet—the covering of the wooden ſhells which once encloſed theſe coffins—were alſo diſcovered, and in the caſe of Henry Lord Beauchamp it was found that upon the breaſt had been laid a bunch of roſemary and other flowers, the ſtems and ſeeds of which preſerved their form.

on which is rudely painted (not engraved) a ſmall kneeling figure, and this inſcription:—

"He Gaue The Hoſpitale Of This Citie a Hundred
Pound for euer.

To the Trenitie fortye li.[1]
To the Carpenters xxiiii li.

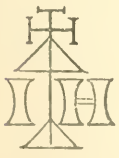
JOHANNES SEBASTIANUS CARPẼTERUS B. T. ORTU DEVOÏENSIS LINGUARŨ ITALICÆ GALLICÆ HISPANICÆ IMŌ LATINÆ GRÆCÆ HEBRAICÆ NON IGNARUS QUI DECENNALI PEREGRINATIONE ΠΟΛΛΩΝ 'ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ 'ΙΔΕΝ 'ΑΣΤΕΑ ΚΑΙ ΝΟ͂ΟΝ 'ΕΓΝΩ TANDEM IN PATRIAM SUAM POST VARIOS CASUS ET MULTA PERICULA RERUM SANUS DEO PROPITIO REUERSUS ET QUINQUE FERE LUSTRA MINISTERIO VERBI DIVINI FUNCTUS HIC DEMUM IN PACE QUIESCIT NATURE DEBITUM PERSOLVIT SATIS LONGÆVUS. *ANNO S*ⁱ *AETATIS CLIMACTERICO MAGNO* 1632. *ABI VIATOR PLURA TECUM NON LIBET.*"

From this curious inſcription we learn that the deceaſed—John Sebaſtian Carpenter, Bachelor of Theology—was a native of Devonſhire; that he was well acquainted with the Italian, French, and Spaniſh tongues, and not ignorant of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; that in the courſe of travel, to uſe the words of Homer, as applied to Ulyſſes,—

"He ſaw the cities and the faſhions knew
Of many men."[2]

At length, returning to his native country, after encountering many perils, he, for nearly twenty-five years, diſcharged the miniſterial duties of the divine word, and peaceably paid the debt of nature in his grand climacteric year, A.D. 1632.

A.D. 1633. PETER CROOKE. STEEPLE ASHTON. A braſs plate in the pavement towards the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle bears the



accompanying merchant's mark (apparently a variety of the ſacred monogram, a *croſs* being ſubſtituted for the letter S), together with an inſcription to Peter Crooke, "who deceas'd y^e^ 8 of Aprill 1633," and "who gaue to this Church xx^s^ & to y^e^ poore of this towne xl^s^ a yeare for euer." This latter charity has continued to the preſent day. The ſame plate alſo mentions two other individuals of the ſame family, who died at a ſubſequent date.

[1] The Hoſpital of the Holy Trinity, originally founded about the middle of the 14th century, by Agnes Bottenham. See Hatcher's "Salisbury," p. 90.

[2] Hom. Odyſſ. I. line 3.

A.D. 1641. GEORGE EVELYN. WEST DEANE. This effigy, 15½ inches in length, lies on the pavement of the chancel. It is a remarkably late example of this kind of braſs engraving, and furniſhes an accurate illuſtration of the youthful coſtume of the reign of Charles I. The form of the braſs does not in this inſtance follow the outline of the effigy, as was uſually the caſe. On the lower portion of the ſame plate is the inſcription,—

Effigy of George Evelyn, Weſt Deane.

"GEORGIVS EVELYN ARMIGER FILIVS NATV MAXIMVS JOHANNIS EVELYN MILITIS OBIIT 6TO DIE SEPTEM; ANNO DĪNI 1641. ÆTATIS SVÆ SEXTO."

"George Evelyn, eſquire, eldeſt ſon of John Evelyn, Knight, died the 6th day of September, A.D. 1641, in the ſixth year of his age."

The family of Evelyn were for three generations connected with Everley and Weſt Deane. The ſubject of this braſs was the only ſon and heir of Sir John, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Coxe, of London. He was baptized at Everley, May 19, 1636, and died in 1641, leaving three ſiſters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne. Elizabeth only ſurvived, and conſequently became ſole heireſs. She married Robert, ſon of the Hon. William Pierrepont, ſecond ſon of Robert, firſt Earl of Kingſton, who was buried at Weſt Deane.

Of the houſe at Weſt Deane, formerly the reſidence of the Evelyn family, but now deſtroyed, there is a plate in the "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. xcvi. p. 297; and alſo in Hoare's "Modern Wilts," Alderbury Hund., p. 24.

CHAPTER V.

MODERN BRASSES.

DURING the laſt few years the art of braſs engraving for monumental purpoſes has been ſucceſsfully revived; and many modern examples, ſcarcely inferior as regards their execution to thoſe of the Middle Ages, have been laid down by the Meſſrs. Waller; Hardman and Co., and others. In few inſtances, however, has the engraver ventured to introduce the effigy of the departed,[1] which forms the principal feature in the generality of ancient braſſes. This is partly accounted for by the fact, that the ordinary civil apparel of the preſent day is by no means ſuited to the purpoſe of monumental immortality,—leſs ſo, perhaps, than that of any preceding age. There are, however, numerous caſes to which this remark does not apply, and where a robe of office, either eccleſiaſtical or civil, may be moſt appropriately introduced. In the abſence of a whole, or half-length effigy, ſome ſimple emblem—a chalice, for inſtance, in the caſe of an eccleſiaſtic—may be added to the inſcription, as in the braſs of William Langton, Rector of St. Michael's, York, who died in 1463.

In ſome inſtances, the deſign conſiſts of a floriated Croſs, with a border-fillet bearing the inſcription. The evangeliſtic ſymbols often appear, either as angle-emblems, or at the extremities of the limbs of the Croſs; with the ſacred monogram, or the "Agnus Dei," at the point of interſection. Of Croſs braſſes, there are many ancient and beautiful examples; two matrices of this claſs—the reſpective memorials of a biſhop and prieſt—being figured in Chapter II. of the preſent work. In the braſs of Nicholas Aumberdene, circa 1330, in Taplow

[1] An exception to this rule is the braſs recently laid down in Weſtminſter Abbey to the memory of the late Biſhop of Glouceſter and Briſtol,—Dr. Monk. In this inſtance the effigy of the prelate, habited in *ante*-Reformation veſtments, is introduced beneath a rich canopy. The braſs was executed by Meſſrs. Hardman, and, as a ſpecimen of modern art, is particularly worthy of notice.

Church, Bucks, the foot of the Croſs reſts on a *fiſh*—in alluſion to his worldly occupation.[1]

Another deſign ſometimes adopted in modern braſſes—viz. an angel, or angels holding a ſcroll—is, perhaps, leſs deſirable, from its being a purely imaginary repreſentation.

Of modern braſſes within the county of Wilts, the four following examples claim particular notice.

Salisbury Cathedral. A braſs to the memory of John Britton, the well-known antiquary, who was a native of Wiltſhire. It is inlaid in a ſlab of black marble, 6½ feet by 3 feet 4 inches, affixed to the weſt wall of the great north tranſept. Two angels are repreſented beneath a canopy, holding a ſcroll bearing the following inſcription: —

"In memory of
JOHN BRETTON,
Hiſtorian of this Edifice
and Author of the noble ſeries of works
on the Cathedral and Mediæval Antiquities of England,
This Memorial is erected
[with the concurrence of the Dean and Chapter]
by Members of the Royal Inſtitute of Britiſh Architects,
to record their ſenſe of the eminent ſervices
by which he revived the admiration of Engliſhmen
for the venerable Monuments of the taſte and piety
of their Forefathers,
and gained for theſe Majeſtic Structures
the reſpect of Foreign Nations.
Born July 7, 1771, at Kington St. Michael, Wilts.
Died 1 January, 1857, in London.
Buried in Norwood Cemetery, Surrey."

In the head of the canopy is the ſacred monogram, and the evangeliſtic ſymbols are introduced as angle-emblems. A portion of the border-fillet bears a verſe from the forty-eighth pſalm,—

"We have thought of Thy loving-kindneſs, O Lord God, in the midſt of Thy Temple.—Pſalm xlviij v. 9."

This example was executed by Meſſrs. Hardman and Co. of Birmingham.

[1] In ſome of the early inciſed ſlabs ſimilar emblems are introduced near the ſtem of the croſs; a pair of *ſhears*, for inſtance, denoting a clothier; a *glove*, a glover; an *inkhorn* and *pen-caſe*, a notary; and ſo on.

A ſecond, and ſomewhat ſimilar example, affixed to the eaſt wall of the cloiſter, commemorates LOUISA MARY, wife of the late EDWARD DENISON, D.D., Lord Biſhop of Saliſbury; who died in 1841. The ſcroll is inſcribed thus: —

"M. S.

Louisæ Mariæ Denison,

"Henrici Ker Seymer, de Hanford, in agro Dorsetiensi Armig', Filiæ natu secundæ; Edwardi, hujusce Diœcæseos Episcopi, conjugis dilectissimæ. Obiit XX^mo EE^do Septembris die, Anno Sacro 1841, vixit annos 29.

"Beati mundo corde quoniam ipsi Deum videbunt. Matt. v. 8."

DEVIZES, ST. JOHN. A Purbeck ſlab, 8 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, lying on the pavement of the Beauchamp Chapel. It was engraved by the Meſſrs. Waller, and commemorates MARY, wife of the Rev. WILLIAM MASKELL, of Broadleaze, who died in 1847. The ſlab is inlaid with a croſs-fleury, having five ſteps at the baſe, and the ſacred monogram on a medallion at the interſection of its limbs. At the foot is the following inſcription: —

"✠ Here lieth Mary Maskell who deceased May XXE in the year of our Lord MDCCCXLVEE."

The border-fillet bears a portion of St. John, xi. 25, 26: —

"✠ E am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die. Amen."

At the angles are the evangeliſtic ſymbols.

CALNE. A braſs in memory of MARKHAM HEALE, Eſq., who died in 1845. It is of ſmaller dimenſions than the laſt example, but alſo bears a croſs, with the "Agnus Dei" at the interſection, and the evangeliſtic ſymbols, encloſed in quatrefoils, at the extremities of its limbs. At the baſe are three ſteps, and the border-fillet is inſcribed as follows: —

"✠ Hic requiescit Markham Heale qui obiit die XXE Aprilis Anno Domini MDCCCXLV ætatis suæ LE.

"Delicta juventutis meæ et ignorantias meas ne memineris Domine."

CHAPTER VI.

BRASSES OF BISHOPS WALTHAM AND HALLUM.

THE two examples here included, although not ſtrictly within the limits of the county, ſeem, from their connexion with it, to demand a notice in the preſent work.

A.D. 1395. JOHN DE WALTHAM, BISHOP OF SALISBURY. WESTMINSTER ABBEY. (*Plate XXXI.*) The mutilated remains of this once beautiful memorial lie on the pavement at the north-weſt angle of St. Edward the Confeſſor's Chapel,[1] well known as the ancient burial-place of the kings of England. The ſlab is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4. The effigy of the prelate, habited in full pontificals, ſtands in the centre, above which was a triple canopy, ſupported by tabernacle work, compoſed of a tier of four niches on either ſide,[2] the whole ſurmounted by a ſquare embattled head-canopy.[3] His right hand is raiſed in the act of benediction, and his left ſupports the paſtoral-ſtaff, to which, in this inſtance, is attached a *vexillum*, or banner of the croſs.[4] The central apparel of the cheſuble conſiſts

[1] This braſs is noticed by Weever (Fun. Mon. p. 482) and Gough (Sep. Mon. I. part 2, p. 154); alſo in Dart's "Weſtminſter Abbey" (II. 48) where a plate is given.

[2] The whole of the figures within theſe niches have diſappeared. Gough deſcribes three of thoſe on the north ſide as St. John the Evangeliſt, St. John of Beverly, and St. John, Almoner. The fourth was perhaps St. John, Baptiſt. One on the ſouth ſide, defaced, "ſeeming by the *ſword* St. Peter," is, he ſays, all that remained in his time. The ſword, however, is not the emblem of St. Peter, and the effigy was much more probably that of St. Paul.

[3] The proper poſition of the fragments ſhown in the plate will be better underſtood by referring to Plate XXXII. A is the central finial of the canopy over the biſhop's head, and B the termination of the head canopy on the finiſter ſide.

[4] Other inſtances of the vexillum are Plate XXXII. in the preſent ſeries; the braſs of Abbot Eſtney (1498), in Weſtminſter Abbey; and that of Biſhop Goodrich (1553), in Ely Cathedral.

of ſix quatrefoils, encloſing alternately a croſs and a figure of the Virgin and child,—the latter being the arms of the ſee of Saliſbury. The epiſcopal ring appears on the ſecond finger of the right hand, whilſt the maniple, and a portion of the dalmatic, with its fringed edges, are ſeen beneath the cheſuble.

The lower portion of the figure, together with much of the canopy, and the border-fillet, which bore the inſcription,[1] has been torn from the ſlab.

Biſhop Waltham derived his name from the place of his birth—Waltham, near Grimſby, in Lincolnſhire. He roſe high in favour with Richard II., during whoſe reign he was Maſter of the Rolls, and Keeper of the Privy Seal. On the 20th September, 1388, he was conſecrated Biſhop of Saliſbury with extraordinary ceremony, the King himſelf being preſent on the occaſion, together with many illuſtrious perſonages, and a vaſt concourſe of people. On May 20th, 1391, he was appointed Lord High Treaſurer of England. His death took place in September, 1395;[2] and by his will he bequeaths his body to be buried in his church of Sarum, in ſuch place as the ſuperviſors and executors thereof, and the Dean and Chapter, ſhould appoint. The King, however, by whom he was much lamented, gave orders for his interment in Weſtminſter Abbey, and his remains were accordingly depoſited near the tomb of Edward I.,—but not, as we learn from Walſingham, without giving great offence to many.[3]

Biſhop Waltham appears to have founded a chantry at the altar of St. Andrew,[4] within his cathedral, for the maintenance of which he gave to the Dean and Chapter certain lands in the city of New Sarum, producing (2 Edw. VI.) an annual rental of 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*[5]

His will was made at Sunning, in Berks, which was then within the dioceſe of Sarum. It bears date the 2d, and was proved on the

[1] Biſhop Godwin notices a portion of the inſcription which remained in his time, but does not ſeem to have tranſcribed it.

[2] Shortly before this he obtained a grant of fairs for Southbroom near Devizes, Saliſbury, Ramſbury, Marlborough, and Bockingham, co. Berks. Alſo a grant of free manor for his poſſeſſions at Lavington, Potterne, and Woodford.

[3] "Hoc anno [i.e. 1395] obiit Jo. de Waltham Epiſcopus Sarum & regni Theſaurarius, qui tantum regi complacuerat, ut etiam (*multis licet murmurantibus*) rege jubente apud Weſtmonaſterium inter reges meruit ſepultura." Ypod. Neuſtr. 149.

[4] See "Wilts Inſtitutions," A.D. 1531. In Dodſworth's "*Saliſbury Cathedral*," p. 168, the altar of the Holy Relics is ſaid to have been founded by Biſhop Waltham.

[5] Certificate of Wilts Chantries, No. 58, Pub. Rec. Office. John Uppington, B.A. aged fifty-ſix, "a man of right honeſt converſatyon and reporte," was the incumbent at the ſuppreſſion; the plate weighed 9 ounces, and the goods and ornaments were valued at 13*s.* 2*d.*

26th of September, 1395.[1] The following abſtract contains the more remarkable items:—

To his Cathedral of Sarum he bequeaths his beſt and precious veſtment that prayers might be offered therein for his own ſoul, as well as for the good eſtate of Sir William le Scrope[2] during his life, and for the repoſe of his ſoul after his deceaſe; with whoſe bounty the ſaid veſtment was in great part provided. To the ſame Church, his veſtment of cloth of gold and blue, with its apparel, together with his two white veſtments, his beſt pair of candleſticks for the Chapel, his beſt pair of cenſers, and his beſt miſſal, that prayers might be offered in behalf of his own ſoul. To the King, all his unſet ſtones of Beryl and Cryſtal, all his unworked Pearls, his beſt mule, and his beſt gold ring; alſo a thouſand marks to diſpoſe of according to his diſcretion, for the benefit of his ſoul, as well as that of the teſtator. His manors of Steventon, Berks, and Weſtbury, Wilts, together with the advowſon of the Church of Steventon, [reſerving an endowment for the Vicar of Steventon] he deſires to be given up to the King, on the execution of his will, (if?) he [the King] thinks fit to execute it in this particular—on condition that they be immediately granted to the Prior and Convent of Sandelford,[3] to the finding of ten additional Canons regular, who, together with the number before appointed, ſhould celebrate Divine Service to the honour and praiſe of God, of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, of SS. John the Baptiſt, and Evangeliſt, and all the ſaints of God, for the good eſtate of the King during life, as well as for the repoſe of his ſoul after his departure, for the ſoul of the teſtator, and the ſouls of all their parents, friends, and benefactors, for ever. To the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, ſeverally, new and coſtly cloths of gold, of one ſort, that each may make from thence one veſtment, and afterwards leave it to his proper Church, that prayers may be ſaid for himſelf, and for the ſoul of the teſtator, for ever; alſo to each of them a ring ſet with a ſapphire. To the former he alſo bequeaths all his orfrays, parures (*ornaments*), and pieces ſet with pearls, but not worked into veſtments. To the Church of St. Mary of Lincoln, his veſtment of green cloth of Damaſk, that prayers might be offered therein for his ſoul. To every brother of the four orders of Mendicant Friars in the City of London, in the two Univerſities, in the town of Grimſby, and in the Houſes of thoſe orders within his own Dioceſe, 6/8, to pray eſpecially for his ſoul. Alſo 500 marks to be diſtributed among the poor men of his Dioceſe to pray for his own, as well as for the ſouls of Sir John Bacon, Sir Nicholas Eſpaigne, and all the faithful departed. To the Church of Waltham, his red veſtment, orfraied with white cloth of gold; and 20 marks to be diſtributed among the poor men of that town. To the fabric of his Cathedral, 100 marks; to every Canon reſidentiary, 40/; to every Vicar, 26/8; to every Choriſter, 13/4; alſo 10 marks to be diſtributed among the reſt of the miniſters of the ſame Church. To every Chaplain of his Chapel, 5 marks; to every other Clerk exceeding the age of 50 years, 40/; and to every Choriſter, 20/. To the Abbots and Convents of Weſtminſter, Thornton, Welhow, Park Lude,[4] and Selby, 100 ſhillings each. To the Prioreſs of

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[1] A copy of this document will be found in Lanſdowne MS. 207 E, fol. 60c–610.

[2] K.G. Earl of Wiltſhire, and afterwards Lord High Treaſurer of England.

[3] In Berkſhire; a Priory for Canons of the order of St. Auguſtine, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt. The grant of the Manor of Weſtbury to this Priory, by Bp. Waltham, ſeems to furniſh a link in its hiſtory unnoticed by Sir R. C. Hoare. "The Priory Manor," he ſays, "was a cell to the Priory of Steventon, which latter was a cell to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy. The donation was made by Henry I.; but upon the ſeizure of foreign religious houſes during the wars with France, the Manor of Weſtbury, with that of Steventon, and the advowſon of the vicarage, was loſt by the Abbey of Bec, and beſtowed by Richard II. on the Abbot and Convent of Weſtminſter." *Weſtbury Hund.* p. 25. It is, therefore, poſſible, that the Crown did not ſanction the transfer to Sandelford. Tanner, in his account of the Priory, makes no mention of theſe Manors as having belonged to it.

[4] Thorneton, Welhove, and Parco-Luda, or Louth-Park, in co. Lincoln.

Stikeſwold, 50 marks; and to her Convent, together with thoſe of Nonne cotum, and Grimſby,[1] each 100 ſhillings. To the poor brothers and ſiſters of the Hoſpital of Shirburne, in the Dioceſe of Durham, 100 ſhillings. To the Abbot and Convent of Leſnes £40, which ſum remained in his cuſtody, of the alms of the King, for that uſe. To the Rectors of St. Bride's, St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, London, 40/ each. To Joan Langdale, nun of Wilton, 20 marks. To his nephew, John Waltham, the manor and liberty together with his lands, tenements, and rents, in Waltham, after the death of Joan, his ſiſter; and alſo his manors of Borſtal in Kent, and Pleſeley in Derbyſhire. To Joan, his ſiſter, 50 marks, a jug of ſilver-gilt, all his beds, utenſils, and moveables at Waltham, and a furred robe. To Cecilia, his ſiſter, 20 pounds, a baſin and water-jug of ſilver, and a furred robe; and to John Moigne, her huſband, a jug of ſilver-gilt, and a horſe of the value of 20 marks. To William Candeleſby, 20 marks, and to his mother and daughters, 40 pounds. To a certain poor woman, his own aunt, called Katherine, 20 marks. To the poor of his relationſhip, 100 marks. To Richard Meriell and thirteen others, and to the eſquires of his houſehold, 10 marks each. To three eſquires in perſonal attendance, a horſe of the value of 10 pounds each. To his Chamberlain, £20; to his Wardrober, 10 marks; to every valet (*valecto*) of his houſehold, 5 marks; to every boy (*garcioni*) of his chamber, 40/; to every other boy, 26/8; and to every page (*pagetto*), 13/4. To John Candeleſby, William Diones, and Henry Harburg, £20 each. To John Sapurton, £10; and to Elene his wife, £20, and an entire robe. He alſo deſires a thouſand Pſalters, and a thouſand Placebo and Dirige, to be ſaid for him by the poor as quickly as poſſible. Alſo 100 fit veſtments of cloth of ſilk to be provided, and one of them, together with 40/, given to every Pariſh Church which during his life he may have occupied: and the remaining veſtments to be beſtowed on poor churches. Alſo, that if the bones of the body of his father can be faithfully found, they may be taken and re-placed near to the bones of his mother, and a marble ſlab laid down in memory of them both;[2] otherwiſe, the ſlab to be laid down to his mother only, inſcribed according to the diſcretion of his executors. Laſtly, he deſires that an Obit, or Anniverſary, is eſtabliſhed in his Cathedral, and celebrated therein, annually for ever. The remainder of his goods, his debts being duly diſcharged, to be diſpoſed of in the celebration of maſſes, alms, gifts, and other works of piety. Moreover, he appoints Sir William le Scrope, Kn^t., Sir Roger Walden, Maſter Ralph Selby, Maſter William Waltham, Maſter Richard Holme, Sir George Lenthorpe,[3] Sir Thomas Harny, Maſter Richard Pittes, Canons of his Church; William Holym, William Dyones, Chaplains; and John Gowayn of his houſehold, his executors; and the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, the overſeers of his will."

A.D. 1416. ROBERT HALLUM, BISHOP OF SALISBURY. CONSTANCE CATHEDRAL. (*Plate XXXII.*) This moſt intereſting braſs lies at the foot of the ſteps leading to the high altar, and is very ſimilar to what the memorial of Biſhop Waltham muſt have been when perfect. The effigy of the prelate ſtands beneath a foliated trefoil arch, with crockets and finial, a quatrefoil in the head of which encloſes the initials "robs," probably intended to denote his Chriſtian name—Robertus—in a contracted form. Above this inner canopy are two ſhields,—one bearing the arms of France and England, quarterly, within a garter; the other (which is loſt) probably bore

[1] Stixwold, Nun Cotton, and Grimeſby, alſo in Lincolnſhire.

[2] On removing a pew in the Pariſh Church of Waltham (Aug. 1849), a braſs plate was found bearing the following inſcription:—"*Hic jacent Johēs et Margareta ux' ei quond'm pater et mater Joh'is Walth'm nup' Sar' Ep'i quor' aiab; p'piciet' deus amē*." See "Journal of the Archæological Inſtitute," No. XXVIII.

[3] Treaſurer of Sarum, in 1404.

the arms of the biſhop, impaled with thoſe of his ſee, and was encircled with a label inſcribed, "Miſericordias Domini in eternum cantabo." The four niches on either ſide of the canopy contain figures of cherubim. The cheſuble, or upper veſtment of the prelate, is without ornament. On the amice are two letters, apparently a b or a r.[1]

A narrow border-fillet bears the inſcription, which is in Latin hexameter verſe; the ſymbols of the four evangeliſts in quatrefoils being introduced as angle-emblems:—

"✠ Subjacet hic stratus Robert' Hallum vocitatus
Quondam plãtus Sar' sub honore creatus
Hic decretor' doctor pacisq' creator
Nobilis Anglor' Regis fuit ambasciator
Festũ Cuthberti Septembris [mens]e[2] vigebat
En quo Robti mortem Constantia flebat
Anno milleno tricent' octuageno
Sex cũ ter deno cũ Xpo vivat ameno."

Of the birthplace of Biſhop Hallum there is no ſatisfactory evidence. He was educated at Oxford, and filled the prebendal ſtall of Bitton, in Saliſbury Cathedral, from 1394 until 1406. He was alſo Archdeacon of Canterbury, and in 1403 was nominated Chancellor of the Univerſity. He was firſt deſignated for the ſee of York by a papal bull; but ſoon afterwards appointed Biſhop of Saliſbury, and received the temporalities Auguſt 13, 1407. He is ſaid to have been made a Cardinal in 1411.

In 1414, he was, together with Nicholas, Biſhop of Bath and Wells; Richard, Earl of Warwick; the Abbot of Weſtminſter, and others, appointed by Henry V. to attend the Council of Conſtance. The patent, bearing date 20th October in that year, whereby they were conſtituted by the King as his "ambaſſiatores, oratores, veros et indubitatos procuratores, et nuncios ſpeciales,"[3] is printed in Rymer, ix. 167. Whilſt attending the Council, he died ſuddenly in the fortreſs of Gotlieben, which belonged to the ſee of Conſtance;[4] and was interred with great ſtate in the cathedral church, accompanied by all the dignitaries there aſſembled.

[1] Intended perhaps for Abe, or A. Ω.

[2] The tranſlation of St. Cuthbert is Sept. 4.

[3] It is doubtleſs in conſequence of this authority, ſpecially delegated to Biſhop Hallum, by the king, that the Royal arms appear on his braſs.

[4] His brother, Richard Hallum, Eſq., died two years earlier, on the 22d of November, 1414, and was buried in the Church of the Grey Friars, London. See "Coll. Top. et Gen.," V. 394.

A volume, written in German, by Ulrich von Reichenthal, and printed in 1483, under the title of "Conſilium von Coſtnitz," contains the following notice of the event:—

(Tranſlation.) "On the fourth day of the firſt Harveſt month [September], happened a Tueſday during which VIII hours after midday, towards the night, there died the highly worthy Prince Biſhop,[1] Robert of Saliſbury, from England, in the fortreſs Gotlieben; and on the morrow about veſper time there they conducted him to Conſtance, and they bore him with two golden cloths into the Minſter, and thither went all Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbiſhops, Biſhops,—our Lord the King—all ſpiritual and temporal Princes, prelates, and prieſts, and with them a great crowd, by [the light of] LXXX of the largeſt-ſized burning tapers,—which poor old men bore,—and they ſung him a Vigil, and he was buried in the choir with the other Biſhops:—and they had for him there no offering."

Maſſingberd, in his "Engliſh Reformation," pp. 197, 8, gives the following account of the conduct of this prelate in the Council of Conſtance:—

"When Jerome of Prague was brought up for his firſt examination, and had given offence by one of his anſwers, ſo that ſeveral of the doctors called out, 'To the fire with him!' the accuſed anſwered with ſome emotion, 'If my death is what you wiſh, God's will be done.' Hallum took up his words, 'No, Jerome,' he ſaid, 'it is not God's will that any ſinner ſhould die, but that he ſhould be converted and live.' It would ſeem by this ſpeech, that he doubted of the propriety of convincing a man by fire and faggot, or, at leaſt, that he had more mercy in his ſoul than the majority of them. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the boldneſs and reſolution with which he enforced the Council to proſecute the Pope (John XXIII.) ſaying to a prelate that defended him, that he knew, if he would ſpeak the truth, that the man deſerved a hundred deaths. And he brought with him to Piſa and Conſtance a good plan for reformation, drawn up by his friend Richard Ullerſton, an Oxford man, an opponent of the Lollards, but very deſirous to recover the church from its abuſes in diſcipline."

It is aſſerted, traditionally, that the braſs of Biſhop Hallum was engraved in England, and ſent from hence to cover his remains. In the character of its deſign and execution it certainly reſembles the numerous braſſes of the period now extant in England, but is wholly unlike any ſuch memorial hitherto noticed on the Continent.[2]

[1] Being a Cardinal he was probably claſſed at the Council with the other eccleſiaſtical princes.

[2] For ſome portion of this account the writer is indebted to a paper by R. Pearſall, Eſq., of Carlſruhe, Germany, printed in the "Archæologia," Vol. XXX. p. 430.

APPENDIX.

Slab of William de St. John. (P. 10.)

THE family of St. John were deſcended from William de St. John, an officer who accompanied William of Normandy in his invaſion of England. The ſurname is derived from the territory of St. Jean, near Rouen.

Slab of Sir Roger de Stoke, at Great Bedwyn.

A notice of this memorial was accidentally omitted in Chapter II. It lies beneath a receſſed arch in the ſouth wall of the ſouth tranſept of Great Bedwyn Church. The centre of the ſlab (like that of St. John, at Ramſbury) appears to have been inlaid with a croſs. The inſcription inciſed on the margin, and now much defaced, is thus preſerved by Stukeley:—

"Roger · de · Stocre · chev · ici · gycht ·
deu · de · sa · alme · eyt · merci · "

The family of Stoke, as mentioned by Leland, were lords of Stoke Hall (now Stock Farm), in the pariſh of Great Bedwyn, which was conveyed in 1431 by Thomas Stokke to Sir Walter Hungerford.

Sir Roger[1] died in 1333, ſeiſed of the manor of Wolfhall, and of lands in Savernake Foreſt.

Trial by Battle. (P. 15.)

The proceedings adopted in the caſe of Biſhop Wyvil againſt the Earl of Saliſbury neceſſarily lead to a few additional remarks in illuſtration of this ancient mode of determining, not only caſes of Military and Civil Right, but alſo Appeals of Felony and Murder.

At an early period, the cuſtom of ſettling diſputes by ſingle combat conſtituted an important part of the common law of thoſe realms in which it prevailed. It was introduced into Italy by the Lombards towards the cloſe of the fifth century, and became in courſe of time an eſtabliſhed law in Germany, Denmark, Gaul, and other countries. In England, its origin may, perhaps,

[1] A recumbent effigy, in ſtone, ſuppoſed to be that of Sir Adam de Stoke, the father of Sir Roger, alſo lies in the ſouth tranſept of Bedwyn Church.

be traced to William of Normandy,[1] from whoſe reign until that of Henry II. (when the alternative of the grand aſſize, or trial by jury, was introduced) it was the only legal mode of deciſion in writs of right.

The laſt trial by battle, waged in the Court of Common Pleas at Weſtminſter, took place as late as 1571; others alſo occurred in the Court of Chivalry in 1631, and in the County Palatine of Durham in 1638.

The following account of the form and circumſtances attending a wager of this kind is given on the authority of Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone, and will explain more fully the notes at page 16, taken by the chief ſcribe of the Court of Common Pleas, who was an eye-witneſs of the proceedings in the caſe of Biſhop Wyvil:—

When the defendant in a writ of right pleads the general iſſue—viz. that he hath more right to hold than the demandant hath to recover, and offers to prove it by the body of his champion, which tender is accepted by the demandant, the defendant, in the firſt place, muſt produce his champion, who, by throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, thus wages, or ſtipulates battle, with the champion of the demandant, who by taking up the glove accepts the challenge.

The preliminaries having been thus adjuſted, a piece of ground is ſet out, ſixty feet ſquare, encloſed with liſts, and a court erected on one ſide for the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, who attend in their ſcarlet robes. A bar is alſo prepared for the ſergeants-at-law.

When the Court ſits, which ought to be before ſunriſing, proclamation is made for the parties and their champions. The latter are introduced by two knights, and are dreſſed in a coat of armour, with red ſandals, bare-legged from the knee downwards, bare-headed, and with bare arms to the elbows. The weapons allowed them are batons, or ſtaves, of an ell long, and a leather target.

When the champions, thus armed, arrive within the liſts, or place of combat, the champion of the defendant then takes his adverſary by the hand, and makes oath that the property in diſpute is not the right of the demandant; and the champion of the demandant, taking the other by the hand, ſwears in the ſame manner that it is. An oath againſt ſorcery and enchantment is then taken by both champions in the following, or a ſimilar form:—

"Hear this, ye juſtices, that I have neither eaten, drunk, nor have I upon me either bone, ſtone, or graſs; no enchantment, ſorcery, or witchcraft, whereby the law of God may be abaſed, or the law of the devil exalted. So help me God and His ſaints!"

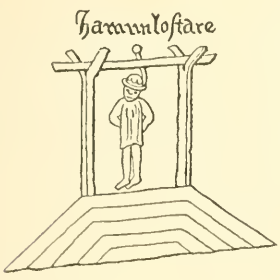
The battle is then begun, and the combatants are bound to fight till the ſtars appear in the evening; and if the champion of the defendant can defend himſelf till the ſtars appear, the defendant ſhall prevail in his cauſe,—it being ſufficient for him to maintain his ground and make it a drawn battle, as he is already in poſſeſſion; but if victory declares itſelf for either party, for him is judgment finally given. This victory may ariſe from the death of either of the champions (which was rarely the caſe); or if either yield, and pronounce the word "Craven;" for which he is to be condemned as a recreant, "Amittere liberam legem,"—that is, to become infamous, and not to be conſidered "liber et legalis homo," being ſuppoſed by the event to be foreſworn, and, therefore, in future, not eligible as a juryman, or in a condition to be admitted as a witneſs in any cauſe.

In an appeal of felony, the form and manner of waging battle are nearly the ſame as upon a writ of right. There is, however, one difference,—viz. that in a writ of right each party might hire a champion, but in appeals of felony they were bound to fight in their proper

[1] The day before the battle of Haſtings, William ſent an offer to King Harold to decide their quarrel by ſingle combat; but Harold refuſed, ſaying, he would leave it to the God of armies to determine. On the following day, Oct. 14, 1066, victory declared in favour of William.

perſons. If the appellee in the latter caſe were ſo far vanquiſhed that he could not, or would not fight any longer, he was adjudged to be immediately hanged. But if, on the contrary, the appellee killed the appellant, or maintained his ground until ſunſet, he was acquitted.

The annexed woodcut repreſents a judicial combat in an appeal of robbery, which happened temp. Henry III., between Walter Bloweberme and Hamon le Stare. It is copied from an ancient drawing in the Public Record Office, and, although engraved before, has been conſidered



of ſufficient intereſt to juſtify its reproduction in the preſent work, as ſhowing the ſimilarity between the weapons here uſed, and thoſe of the champion of Biſhop Wyvil, repreſented in Plate I. A thin ſurcoat is worn in this inſtance by each party; and Hamon le Stare, the vanquiſhed combatant, appears in the background ſuſpended from a gallows.

The ſecond woodcut alſo repreſents a champion, in a ſurcoat, holding his ſhield and baton. It is a facſimile of the ſeal of Henry de Fernbureg, champion of the Abbot of Glaſtonbury, affixed to a deed, bearing date A.D. 1258, by which the ſaid Henry binds himſelf to wage battle and to fight, if neceſſary, for the right which the Abbot and his church of Glaſtonbury had in the manors of Puceleſchurch, Kranmere, Blakeford, and Wynescumbe, and in the advowſons of Eſſeburie, Bocland, Kineton, and Criſtemeford, againſt the champion of the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, or of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, for thirty marks ſterling; of which ſum ten marks was to be paid on the wager of battle, on his tonſion five marks, and the remaining fifteen marks to be delivered on the day of his arming to ſome good man in equal hand, to be given to the champion if one blow of the battle only were ſtruck; and if no blow were ſtruck, to be reſtored again to the Abbot, or his attorney. This document is dated at London, on the 28th of April, in the forty-ſecond year of the reign of King Henry [III].

In the Regiſter of Thomas Cantelupe, Biſhop of Hereford [fol. 82 *b*], is alſo a ſomewhat ſimilar deed, bearing date at Weſtminſter, A.D. 1276, by which this prelate binds himſelf to pay annually, on the feaſt of St. Michael, the ſum of 6/8 ſterling, to Thomas de Bruges, his champion, while the ſaid Thomas is able to exerciſe that office, either againſt the Lord

Gilbert, Earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, or any other perſon, whenſoever required; the Biſhop agreeing at the ſame time fully to ſatisfy him, as well for ſtipend as for his ſuſtentation, and all other neceſſaries.

The ſervice for the benediction of the ſhield and baton of a perſon about to engage in a judicial combat[1] will be found in the *Manuale* (or Book of Offices) *ſecundum uſum Sarum*, a copy of one of the early editions of which is preſerved in the library of St. Mary's Vicarage, Marlborough.[2]

John Stokys. (P. 38.)

A John Stokes, of Seend (probably the ſon of this individual), married Margery, daughter of John Nicholas, of Roundway, who died in 1502. (See Pedigree of Nicholas, in the Herald's Viſitations.)

Weare *alias* Browne. (P. 59.)

The word "*alias*," as here applied to the ſurname of a family, would ſeem, at firſt ſight (judging from its modern uſe), to denote illegitimacy; but, in many inſtances, the ſecond name was added from a totally different cauſe.

In ſome caſes, we find an official title appended, with an *alias* to the name, as in the Heralds' Viſitation of Wilts (Harl. MS. 1443), where Camden, the well-known antiquary, is ſtyled "William Camden, Eſquire, *alias* Clarenceux King of Armes."

The ſame manuſcript contains pedigrees of the Wiltſhire families of Pytt *alias* Bennet, Weare *alias* Browne, Richmond *alias* Webb, and others.

Camden, in his "Britannia," notices the celebrated Judge Littleton as "Thomas Littleton *alias* Weſtcote," which is thus explained by Lord Coke, in the proem to his firſt Inſtitute. He ſays, "Our author, of an ancient and a fair deſcended family, *de Littleton*, took his name of a town ſo called, as that famous Chief Juſtice Sir John de Markham, and divers of our profeſſion, and others, have done.

"Thomas de Littleton, Lord of Frankley, had iſſue Elizabeth, his only child, and did bear the arms of his anceſtors,—viz. Argent, a chevron between three eſcallop ſhells ſable. . . . . With this Elizabeth married Thomas Weſtcote, Eſquire, the king's ſervant in court, a gentleman anciently deſcended, who bare Argent, a bend between two cotiſes ſable; a bordure engrayled gules bezanty.

"But ſhe being fair, and of a noble ſpirit, and having large poſſeſſions and inheritance from her anceſtors, de Littleton, and from her mother, the daughter and heir of Richard de Quatermains, and other her anceſtors (ready means in time to work her own deſire), reſolved to continue the honour of her name (as did the daughter and heir of Charlton with Weſt, the ſons of Knightley, and divers others), and therefore prudently, whilſt it was in her own power, provided, by Weſtcote's aſſent, before marriage, that her iſſue inheritable ſhould be called by the name of 'de Littleton.'

"Theſe two had iſſue four ſons, Thomas, Nicholas, Edmund, and Guy; and four daughters.

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[1] "Benedictio ſcuti et baculi ad duellum faciendum."

[2] "Manuale ad uſum inſignis eccleſie Sar'. Pariſiis nuper impreſſum impenſis honeſti viri Anthonii Verard mercatoris librarij in eadem urbe juxta eccleſiam beate Marie moram trahentis." 4to. no date.

"Thomas, the eldeſt, was our author, who bare his father's Chriſtian name *Thomas*, and his mother's ſurname *de Littleton*, and the arms de Littleton alſo; and ſo doth his poſterity bear both name and arms to this day."

The addition of a ſecond ſurname with an *alias*, in conſequence of a marriage with an heireſs, is further proved by the pedigree of Richmond *alias* Webb, of Draycot Foliat, given at fol. 58 of the Herald's Viſitation of Wiltſhire, above referred to. In this inſtance, William Richmond, of Draycot, married Alice, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Webb, of the ſame place, and the ſurname of "Richmond *alias* Webb" was in conſequence borne by their deſcendants for four ſucceſſive generations.

There can be but little doubt that the family of Weare, *alias* Browne, obtained their additional ſurname in a preciſely ſimilar manner, although the actual marriage with the heireſs of Browne, by which it was acquired, is not included in their pedigree, as recorded in the Herald's Viſitations.

Bishop Geste. (P. 59.)

The following is a copy of an original document preſerved in the Regiſtry at Saliſbury, containing the order of Biſhop Geſte for the demolition of the Pariſh Church of Draycot Foliat, in this county. The fabric had, it appears, fallen into a very dilapidated condition, and as funds for repairing it were not to be obtained, it was conſidered prudent that the church ſhould be entirely demoliſhed, and the pariſh annexed to that of Chiſledon. This arrangement was, in accordance with the Biſhop's order, duly confirmed by the patrons of the reſpective livings, and by the then Vicar of Chiſledon.

"To all the Sons of Holy Mother Church to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, Edmund, by Divine Providence, Biſhop of Sarum, health, grace, and benediction.

"Whereas the Rectory and Pariſh Church of Draycott Foliat, in the county of Wilts, in our Dioceſe of Sarum, hath been, and now is, ſo ſmall and impoveriſhed in its Tithes, Rights, Profits, and appurtenances, ſo that it is in no wiſe adequate for the ſuitable and ſufficient maintenance and ſupport of the Rector who ſhall miniſter to God and the people there; and in ſuch condition of Poverty and ſcantineſs hath remained for ſome time paſt, and by thoſe means it hath come to paſs that not only the chancel of the ſame Church there, and the Parſonage Houſe, are, in a manner thrown down, and in ruins, but alſo the ſaid Church has long ſince been bereft and deprived of the performance of Divine worſhip:

"And whereas the perpetual Vicarage of the Pariſh Church of Chiſſeldeane, in the ſaid Dioceſe of Sarum, is alſo ſlender and inſufficient in its rights, tithes, and profits, and alſo inadequate for the maintenance of a Perpetual Vicar, ſo that he who performs Divine Service may alſo be hoſpitable:

"And whereas the ſaid reſpective Pariſhes of Draycott Foliatt and Chiſſeldeane have been, and are contiguous and adjoining Pariſhes, ſo much ſo that their boundaries and limits in moſt parts adjoin each other:

"The premiſes, therefore, being maturely conſidered, and that a re-formation is to be deſired by means of the union, annexation, conſolidation, and addition, of the ſaid Church of Draycott Foliatt, and all its rights, members, and appurtenances, according to the agreement within mentioned, we have held conference with, and obtained the aſſurance of, the Honorable Edmund Bruges, Knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter, Lord Chandos, Baron of Sudeley, the true and undoubted patron of the Perpetual Vicarage of Chiſeldeane aforeſaid; and with Thomas Chaderton, Eſquire, the true and undoubted Patron of Draycott Foliat aforeſaid; and the reſpective Patrons have ſubmitted themſelves to us and to our juriſdiction, concerning ſuch annexation, union, and incorporation of the Churches, to be completed by us, and by our authority.

" Wherefore we, Edmund, the aforeſaid Biſhop of Sarum, the name of Chriſt firſt being invoked, and ſetting Him the only God before our eyes, by and with the like conſent and aſſent of the ſaid reſpective Patrons of the aforeſaid Churches, do annex, incorporate, unite, conſolidate, and into one maſs and member make, the ſaid Rectory and Pariſh Church of Draycott Foliat, together with its tithes, rights, and profits, in the manner which followeth, unto the ſaid Perpetual Vicarage of Chiſſeldeane, and to the preſent Vicar there, and to his Succeſſors for ever hereafter, viz[t.]:

" That the ſaid Thomas Chaderton, Eſquire, in whoſe poſſeſſion or tenure the principal Manor Houſe and the other part of the Manor of Draycott-Folyat aforeſaid, together with the Buildings, Land, Glebes, and profits whatſoever, of the ſaid Rectory of Draycott Folyat now are, his heirs and aſſigns, in that behalf ſhall yearly for ever hereafter have, hold, and poſſeſs all and ſingular the tithes thenceforth ariſing, and alſo all profit and advantage from or out of the Lands, Glebe, and buildings of the Rectory aforeſaid; and alſo ſhall have and receive all and ſingular the Tithes ariſing and happening of in and out of the tenement and its appurtenances within the aforeſaid Pariſh of Draycott-Folyat, which Tenement with its appurtenances has been and now is in the tenure and occupation of one Joanna Kickman, otherwiſe Web Widow, or her aſſigns.

" And that the ſaid Thomas Chaderton, his heirs and aſſigns, ſhall in reſpect and conſideration of ſuch Tithes and profits, pay to the ſaid Vicar of Chiſeldeane, and his Succeſſors, an annual rent of ſeven pounds, of good and lawful money of England, yearly, for ever hereafter at two terms of the year, viz[t.] the feaſt of Saint Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, in equal portions.

" And that in caſe the ſaid Thomas Chaderton, his heirs and aſſigns, or either of them, ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid annual rent of ſeven pounds, or any part thereof, by the ſpace of one month after either of the feaſts aforeſaid, on which (as is premiſed) it ought to be paid (provided that the ſame ſum be firſt claimed as a debt in the Pariſh Church of Chiſſeldeane aforeſaid), that then and in that caſe we will that the ſaid Vicar of Chiſſeldeane thenceforth during his incumbency and afterwards his ſucceſſors ſhall have for ever thereafter, as the right and in the name of the Vicarage of Chiſſeldeane, all the Tithes of the ſaid Church of Draycott-Folyat aforeſaid, together with all its Lands and appurtenances.

" *We will alſo direct and ordain that the ſaid Church of Draycott-Folyat be entirely pulled down and razed, and that the ſtones, lead, iron, glaſs, and wood of the ſame, be converted and applied towards repairing and amending the ſaid Church of Chiſſeldeane.*

" We will beſides direct and ordain that the Inhabitants Pariſhioners of the ſaid pariſh of Draycott-Folyat aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, may thenceforth afterwards be Pariſhioners of the Pariſh of Chiſſeldeane aforeſaid, for the purpoſes of attending Divine Worſhip, and they may thenceforth come to, and be received and admitted to the ſame for ever.

" We will alſo and ordain that the preſent Vicar of Chiſſeldeane ſhall yearly and every year during the period of his incumbency, and after him that his ſucceſſors yearly for ever in addition to all other burthens in reſpect of the ſaid Vicarage and Rectory, pay or cauſe to be paid to us, and to our Succeſſors, an annual ſum, namely, Five Shillings, and alſo an annual ſum of twelve pence, of good and lawful money, reſpectively, to the Archdeacon of Wilts, and his ſucceſſors, at the Feaſt of the Paſſover, for ever.

" Provided always that ſuch conſolidation, union, and annexation in the premiſes ſhall remain in full force and effect for ever, in caſe they be confirmed by the Patrons aforeſaid under their hands and ſeals.

" We will beſides and ordain that the ſaid Chriſtopher Dewe, the preſent Vicar of Chiſſeldeane, and his ſucceſſors for ever hereafter, in addition to the premiſes, ſhall pay, or cauſe to be paid, as well the *Tithes* and Subſidies[1] thenceforth ariſing, and then due, or to become due,

[1] This, probably, ſhould be " Taxes and Subſidies."

to our Lady the Queen; and alſo all procurations, and whatever other payments to us, and the Archdeacon aforeſaid, and to our and his ſucceſſors may be now by any occaſion due, or become due, or accuſtomed to be paid.

"In teſtimony whereof we have to theſe preſents cauſed our Epiſcopal Seal to be affixed. Dated the 27th day of the month of June, in the fourteenth year of our Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and in the firſt year of our tranſlation.

(Signed) "Ed. Sarum."

A true Copy of the original Regiſter, Examined by

"G. Frome N.P. Reg. D.
of the Lord Biſhop of Sarum."

Draycot Foliat is a pariſh in the hundred of Kingſbridge. It is four miles ſouth of Swindon, and, at the Cenſus of 1851, contained five houſes, and eighteen inhabitants.

Under the above arrangement the church was wholly deſtroyed, but its ſite can, at ſome times of the year, be eaſily traced. It appears to have conſiſted ſimply of chancel and nave, with a weſtern tower; the whole meaſuring about ſeventy-five feet in length, and the nave about twenty in width.

The north aiſle of Chiſledon Church is known as the Draycot aiſle, and ſome of the timbers of the roof bear carvings which have evidently belonged to ſome other place, from which it ſeems probable that this portion of the fabric was repaired from the debris of the neighbouring Church of Draycot Foliat.

The living of Draycot is a rectory: the advowſon belongs to Ambroſe L. Goddard, Eſq. M.P. The tithes are commuted at £180 per annum, and each rector performs divine ſervice in his pariſh on one day only during his incumbency,—namely, that on which he reads himſelf in. The pariſhioners attend Chiſledon Church, a mile diſtant, and the Vicar of Chiſledon attends to their ſpiritual wants, for which he was formerly paid by the Rector £10, afterwards £20, and now £50 per annum.

On the 14th of June, 1857, the Rev. Charles Whittle read himſelf in as Rector of Draycot. On this occaſion a rick-cloth was ſet up in what had once been the churchyard, and there the new Rector performed Divine Service, in the morning to about 200 perſons, and in the afternoon to rather a larger number.

In December, 1858, a ſimilar ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Eaſtman, the preſent Rector.

Sir Edward Baynton's Epitaph. (P. 63.)

The word "*picture*" was, it appears, formerly uſed in deſcribing, not only portraits in braſs, as in this inſtance, but was alſo applied to recumbent effigies in ſtone or marble. By an Indenture, dated 27th Oct., 23 Elizabeth, between Richard and Gabriel Roiley, tomb-makers, of Burton-upon-Trent, and George Shirley, Eſq., of Stanton Harold, co. Leiceſter, the two former undertake to erect, in the church of Somerton, co. Oxon, a fair tomb of alabaſter to to the memory of Thomas Fermor, Eſq., bearing a "very faire, decent, and well p'portioned *picture* or portrature of a gentleman repreſenting y^e ſaid Thomas Fermor," and alſo a "decent and p'fect *picture* or portraiture of a faire gentlewoman" repreſenting his wife; and at the ſide of the tomb the "decent and uſuall *pictures* of, or for, one ſonne or two daughters," &c. See "Archæological Journal," No. XXX.

The word was alſo applied to ſtatues, as well as to buſts on coins. Gough, in his "Sepulchral Monuments," (Introd. I. xcviii.) ſays, "The ſtatue of George I., at Glouceſter, was called the King's *picture*." In a letter, dated Nov. 8, 1560, addreſſed to the Mayor and Corporation of Wells, and ſigned by Lord Bacon, Sir William Cecil, and others, the buſt on coins called "teſtons" is alſo deſcribed as the "Kynge's *picture*." See "Notes and Queries," 2d S. VI. 85. In the books of the Stationers' Company, A.D. 1500, the term *picture* is thus applied to the ſmall figure, or effigy, on an Apoſtle ſpoon,—"A ſpoyne of the gyfte of Maſter Reginald Wolfe, all gylte, with the *pycture* of St. John." *Ib.* II. 112.

The Churchwarden's accounts of the Pariſh of St. Mary, Devizes, A.D. 1557, contain the following item, in which the wooden effigies of SS. Mary and John, placed on either ſide of the great Rood, are alſo deſcribed as *pictures*. "Item, for tymber to make y^e^ *pyctors* y^t^ ſtandeth by the Rode named Marye and John."

Brass of Laurence Hyde. (P. 72.)

It ſhould have been here mentioned, that Anne, daughter of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon (ſon of Henry, of Purton, and grandſon of Laurence, of Weſt Hacche), was the firſt wife of James II., and the mother of Mary II. and Queen Anne.

End.

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CORRIGENDA.

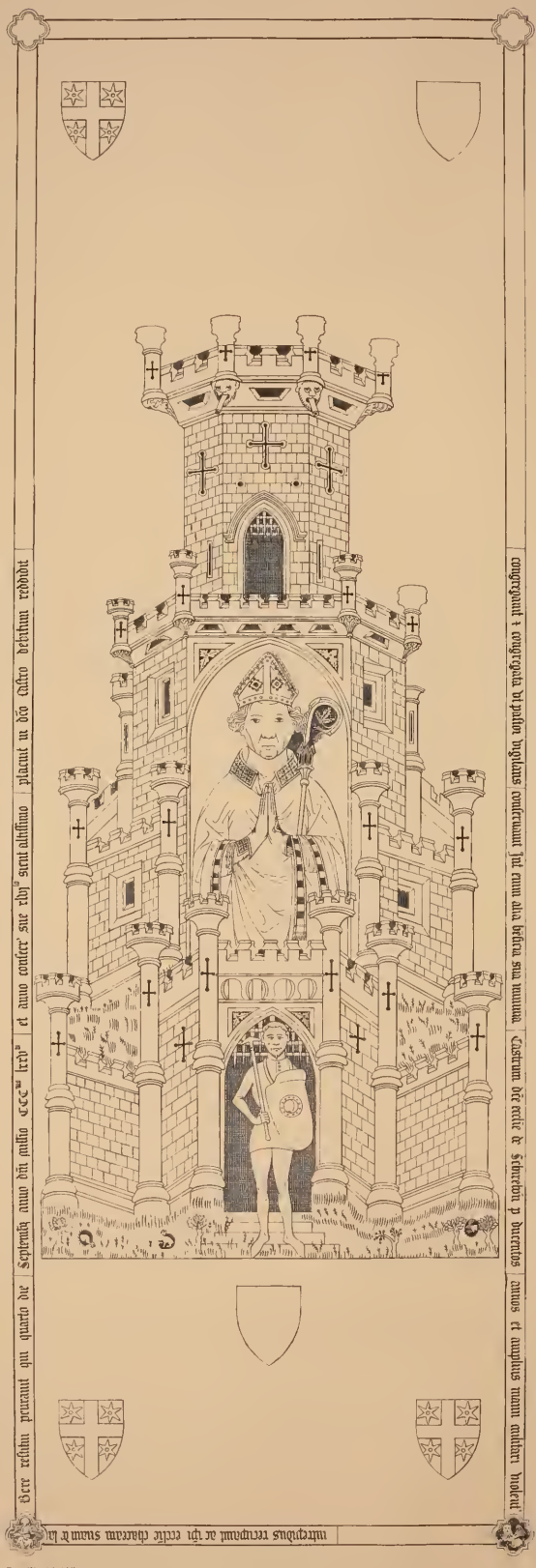
Page 7, line 8,— *dele* "or Longſword." The ſword in the effigy is found, on compariſon with other examples, to be no longer than the ordinary ſword of the period. Mr. Planché, in a paper on the monumental effigies in Saliſbury Cathedral (Journal of the Archæological Aſſociation, June 1859, p. 125) ſuggeſts that the name was moſt probably derived from one of his father's anceſtors, William Longeſpé, ſon of Rollo and father of Richard, firſt Duke of Normandy.

,, 27, line 2,— for "hexameter," read "alternate hexameter and pentameter."

,, 33, line 7 from bottom, for "nine," read "ſix."

,, 43, The four laſt quarterings on the Wentworth ſhield, to which no names are given, appear to be as follows:— 3. Argent, a ſaltier engrailed gules, TIPTOFT. 4. Argent a feſs double cotiſed gules, BADLESMERE. 5. Barry of ſix, or and azure, a canton ermine, GOUSHILL. 6. Azure, three lucies hauriant, 2 and 1, three croſſlets fitché 1 and 2, all argent, FOYLUEIRE. The croſſes in the laſt quartering, as ſketched by Aubrey, do not appear to be preciſely correct.

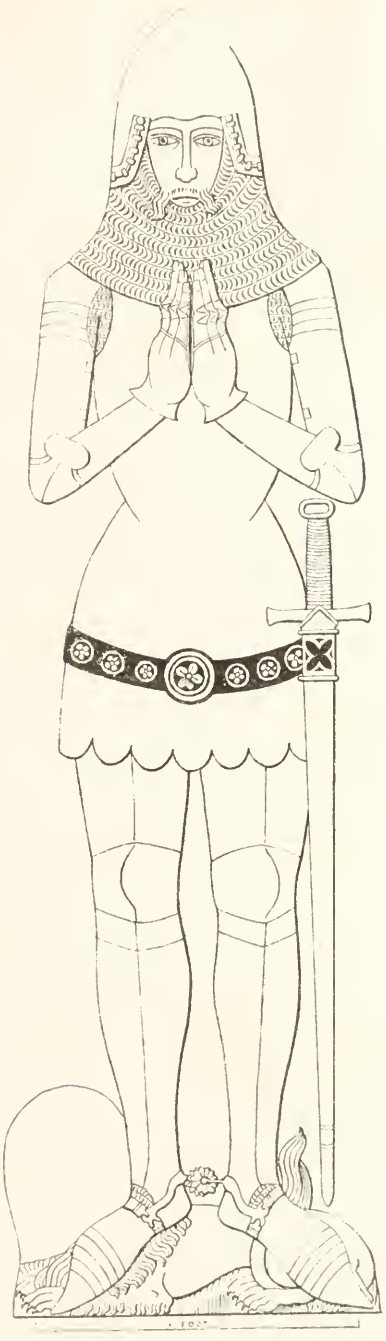
LONDON:
Printed by G. Barclay, *Caſtle St. Leiceſter Sq.*


congregant & congregata dr patior bydlans confirmant Jut cum alia bona sua munera. Castrum dec ecclie de Schireborn p decretos
matrybus trumpant ac ipi ecclie datarum suarum & la
Deer rebus pruant qu quarto die Septimas anno dñi millio ccc xcv. et anno confer sue rby sicut altissimo placuit u deo dctro debitum reddat
annos et amplius manu mutari noleat

Ex. Mus. del. et lith.

ROBERT WYVIL, BISHOP OF SALISBURY_1375.

In Salisbury Cathedral



c. A.D. 1380. 4TH RICHARD II.

A KNIGHT, PROBABLY OF THE QUINTIN FAMILY

CLIFFE PYPARD CHURCH

c. A. D. 1393. 17TH RICHARD II.

SIR EDWARD CERNE, AND LADY.

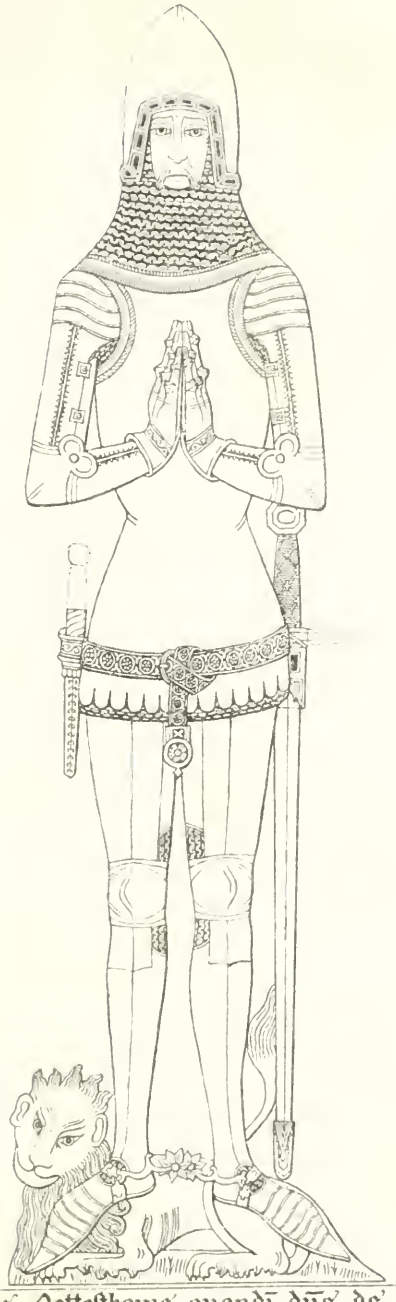
DRAYCOTE CERNE CHURCH

c. A.D. 1370. 10 EDWARD IV.

PHILIPPA DE CERNE.

DRAYCOTE CERNE CHURCH.

(RESTORED FROM A SKETCH BY JOHN AUBREY.)



Hic iacet Johēs Bettesthorne quondā dūs de Thadeulkyche
fundator istius cantarie qui obyt vj die Februarij Anno
dūi M° CCCxC buj littera dūicat E cui aīe ppiet deus aīe

Tu qui trālieris Judeas sta plege plora
Es qd eram et eris qd sū p me prēor ora

1 FOOT

A D 1398 . 22ND RICHARD II

JOHN BETTESTHORNE

MERE CHURCH

Marmoreo lapide Thomas iacet hic & Editha ⁊ Quē Poltō vita quisq; vocabat ita ⁊
Quos mors expulit hinc milleno virgis anno ⁊ Quadringenteno decīo quibz adim̄ octo ⁊
Undena luce Septembris hunc duodena ⁊ Hanc Februi gradiens tundas precamina plena ⁊
Octo q; natos natas totq; suarum ⁊ Collegium carum circueundo Sarum ⁊ ☙ ⁊
Ex obitu quos Wanbergh̄ curatus habebit ⁊ Quatuor atq; decem mīmos quē rite tenebit ⁊
Post ortū matris dūi dūica die sequente ⁊ Ellermis de & halle plase Wanbergh̄ retinente ⁊

1 FOOT.

A D. 1418. 6 HENRY V.

THOMAS AND EDITH POLTON.

WANBOROUGH CHURCH.

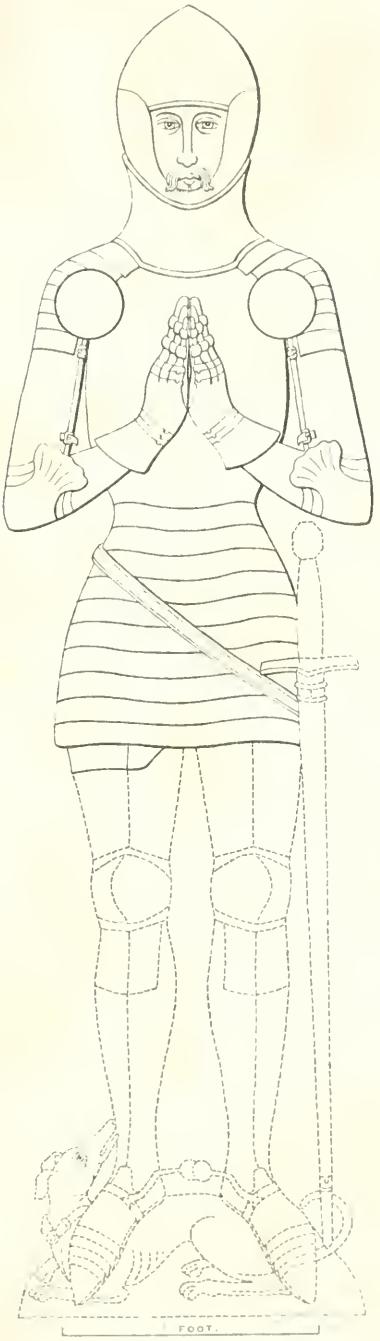
Willms hic iacet bayly cui dño placet ?
Tegaut eccłe solidos centū semp manere ?
Obiit·v·to·id·Nouēb·Anno dñi·mo·cccc°xxvii° ?

1 FOOT

A.D. 1427 5 HENRY VI.

WILLIAM BAYLY.

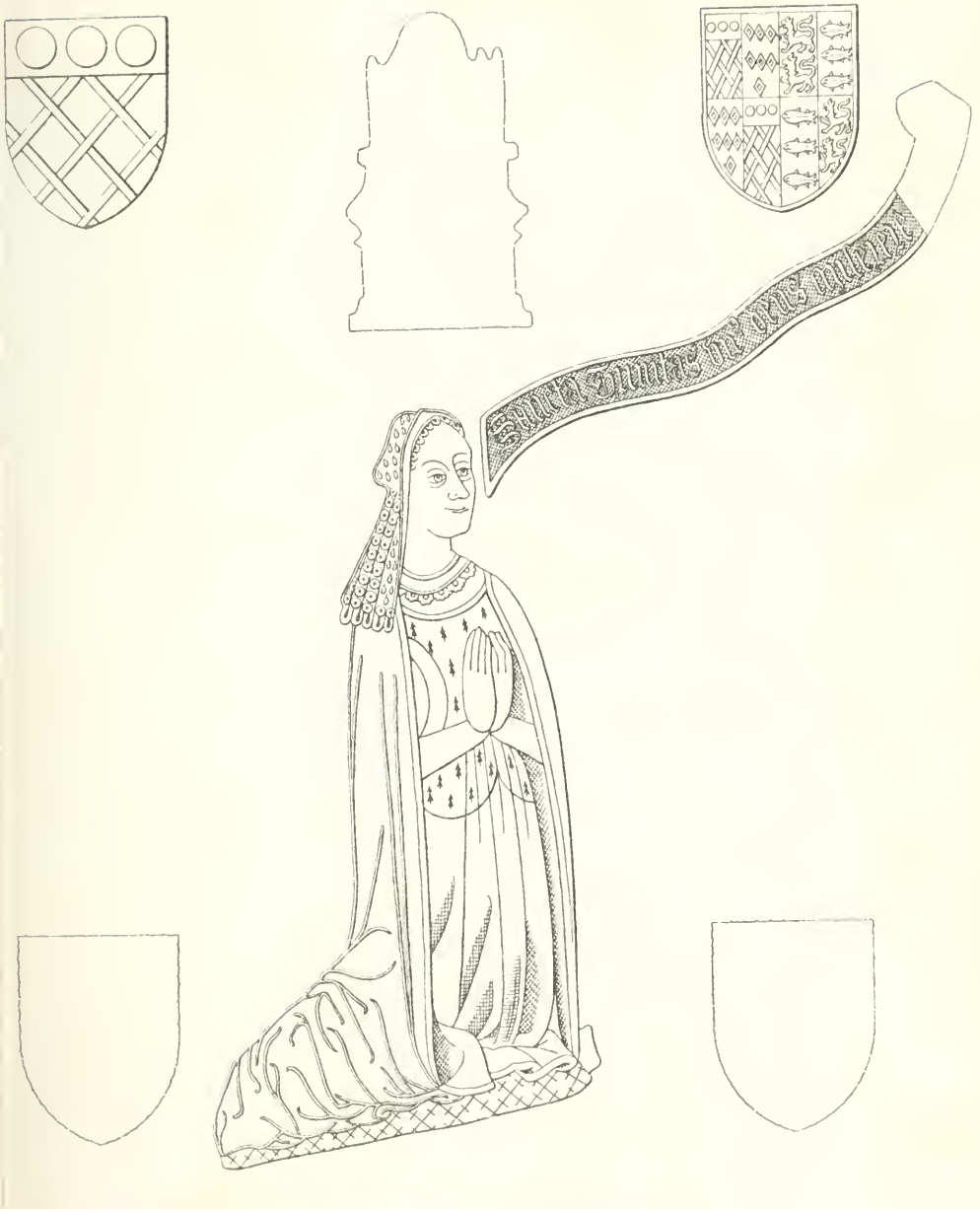
BERWICK BASSET CHURCH.



c. A.D. 1430. 8 HENRY V.

BROKEN FIGURE OF A KNIGHT.

MERE CHURCH

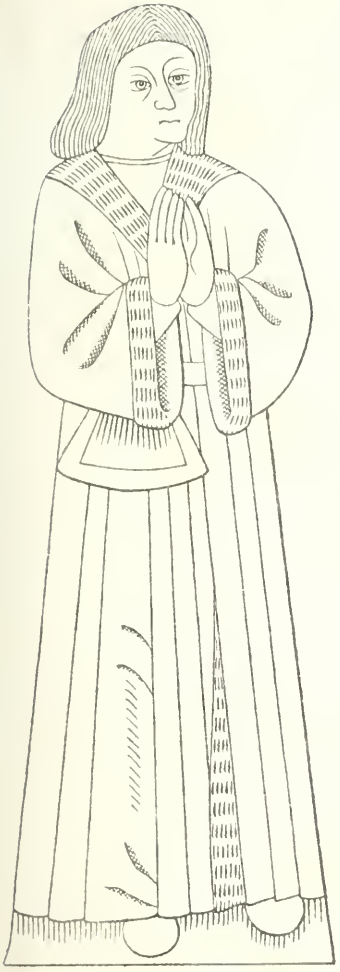


1 FOOT.

c. A. D. 1490. 6TH HENRY VII.

ELIZABETH, LADY ST AMAND.

BROMHAM CHURCH.



Here lyth Iohn Stokys and Alys his wyff Whiche Iohn deceased the xxvij day of June the yere of oure lord God thousād CCCClxxxxviij On Whose Soulys Ihū haue mercy Amen.

1 FOOT

A. D. 1498. 14 HENRY VII.

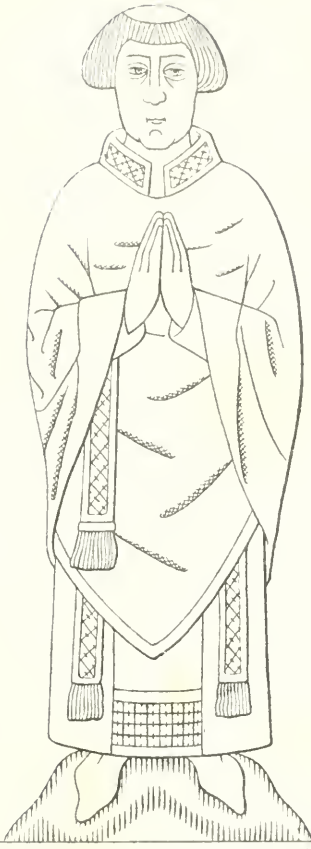
JOHN STOKYS, AND WIFE.

SLEND CHURCH.

A.D 1501. 17TH HENRY VII.

ROBERT BAYNARD ESQ., AND WIFE.

LACOCK CHURCH.



Hic iacet dñs Johēs Exton quōdā Rector hui⁹
ecclīe qui obiit xvi° die Januarii Anno dñi millō
CCCCC° tercio Cuius Aīme ppiet⁹ de⁹ Amē

1 FOOT

A.D 1503. 19 HENRY VII.

JOHN ERTON, RECTOR.

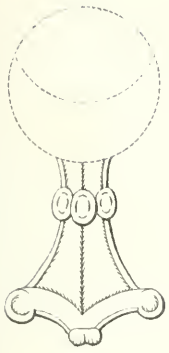
LONG NEWNTON CHURCH.

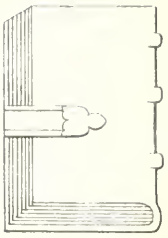
Orate pro aīa dñi Georgij Rede quondm Rector Eccliē de ffodent Tempore Edificacionis noue turr' ibm Anno domini millmo CCCC°lxxxxy° Cuius Anime pciet' de' Amē

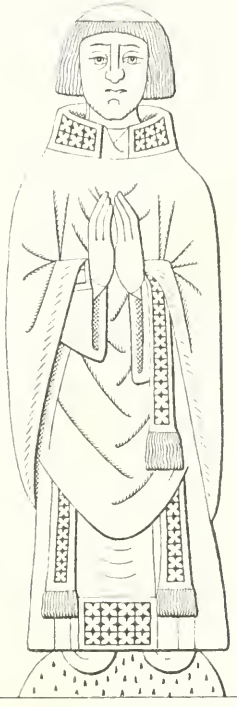
A.D. 1492. 8th Henry VII.

GEORGE REDE, PRIEST.

FOVANT CHURCH.







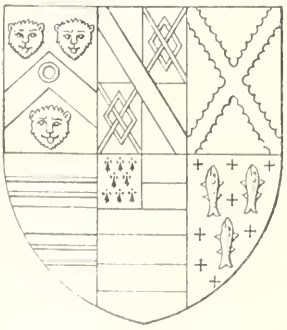
Orate p aīa dñi henrici ffrekylton quōdā Capellani
istī cantarie q' obiit x° die mēſis septēbr' A° dñi millīo
cccc° lxx° Cui' Aīe ꝓpicietur deus Amen

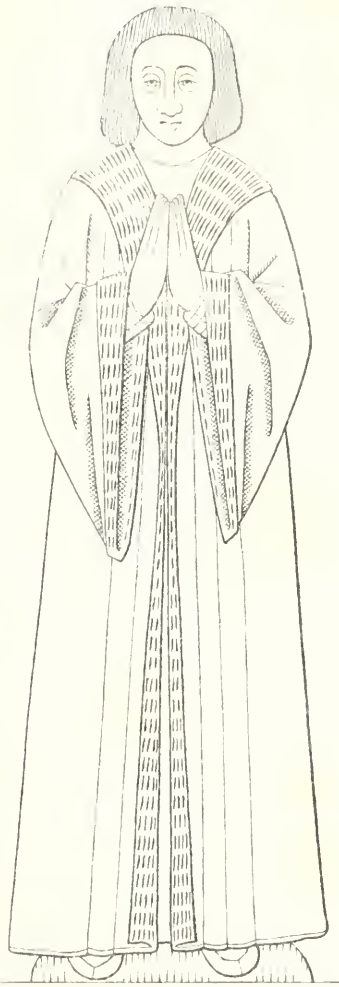
1 FOOT

A. D. 1508. 24 HENRY VII.

HENRY FREKYLTON (CANTARIST).

ALDBOURNE CHURCH





eue lyeth the body of Johñ Seymoure sone and heue of ſ Johñ
Seymoure knyght & of Margery oon of the doughters of ſ henry
Beutwoyth knyght Which deceſſed ỳ xv day of July the yeꝛ of o lord m
ꝯ on whos soule ihū haue mcy & of yo charite say a pater nost & ave

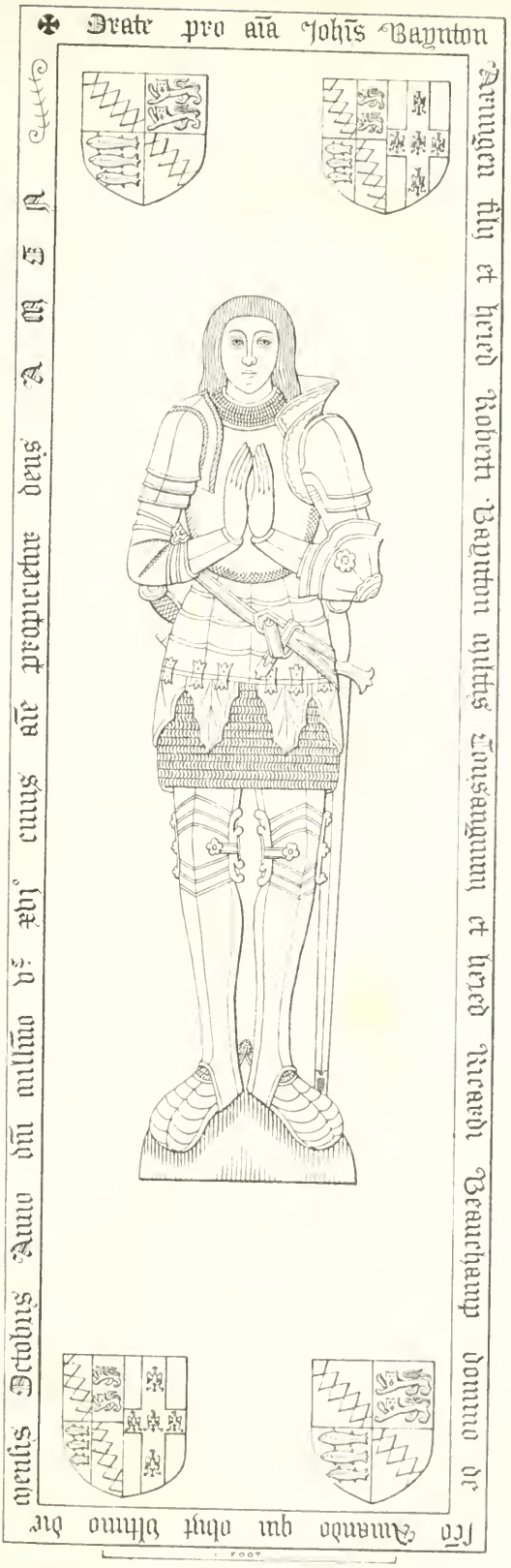
1 FOOT

A. D. 1510. 2ND HENRY VIII.

JOHN, SON OF SIR JOHN SEYMOUR.

GREAT BEDWYN CHURCH.

(THE ARMS RESTORED FROM A SKETCH BY JOHN AUBREY.)


✠ Orate pro aīa Johīs Baynton
Armigeri filij et hered Robti Baynton militis Tricesimum et hered Dñi de Abj cuius aīe propicietur deus A M E N
Qui obijt vltimo die mensis Octobris Anno dñi millimo ccc xxiij
Ita Amabo qui obijt vltimo die mensis Octobris Anno dñi millimo ccc xxiij

A. D 1516. 8 HENRY VIII

JOHN BAYNTON ESQ.

BROMHAM CHURCH.

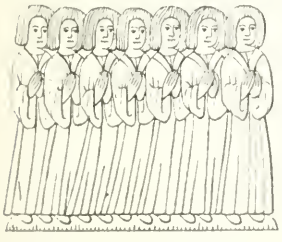
Off yᵒ charite pray for the soules of Thomas Goddard & Johan his Wife Which thom̃s dyed the xxvij day of August Aᵒ m v cxvij ō whoᵒ sou̇l ihū haue mᵉr

A. D. 1517 9 HENRY VIII

THOMAS GODDARD, AND WIFE

OGBOURNE ST GEORGE

pray for the soules of John Barley & maryon his wyf
whyche John decessed the xx day of may the yere of our
lord god m v^c xxvij on whose soules ihu haue mercy

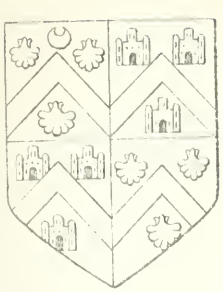


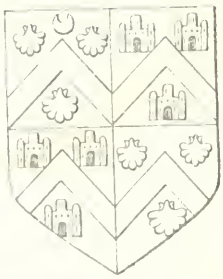
FEET

A D. 1518 10 HENRY VIII.

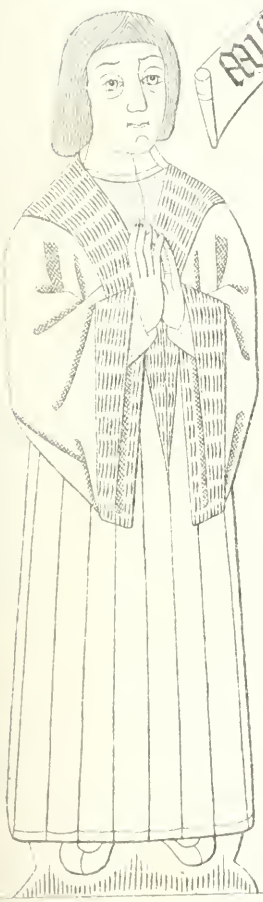
JOHN BARLEY AND WIFE

PRESHUTE CHURCH.





Misericordias dñi in æternū cantabo



Off yo' charite pray for the soul of Willm̃ Chaucey gentylma̅ & Marion his Wyfe Which Willm̃ edefied thys chapell & deceasyd the xx day of June Anno dñi M°CCCCC°xxiiij

1 FOOT

A.D. 1524. 16 HENRY VIII.

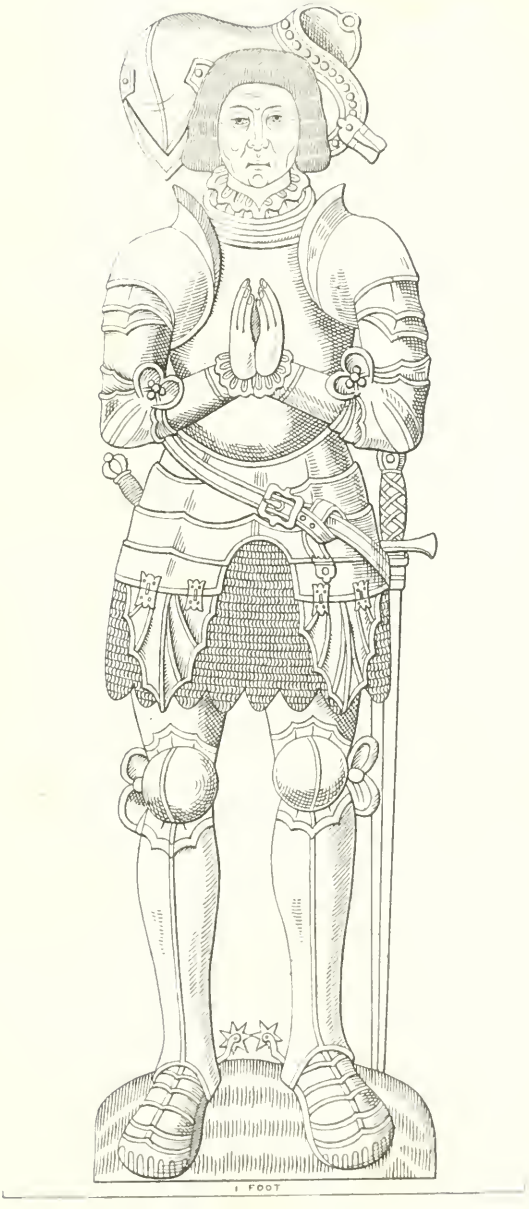
WILLIAM CHAUCEY, AND WIFE.

CHARLTON CHURCH.

c. A. D. 1539. 31 Henry VIII.

ANNE, WIFE OF SIR JOHN DANVERS

DAUNTSEY CHURCH



A. D. 1559. 2 ELIZABETH.

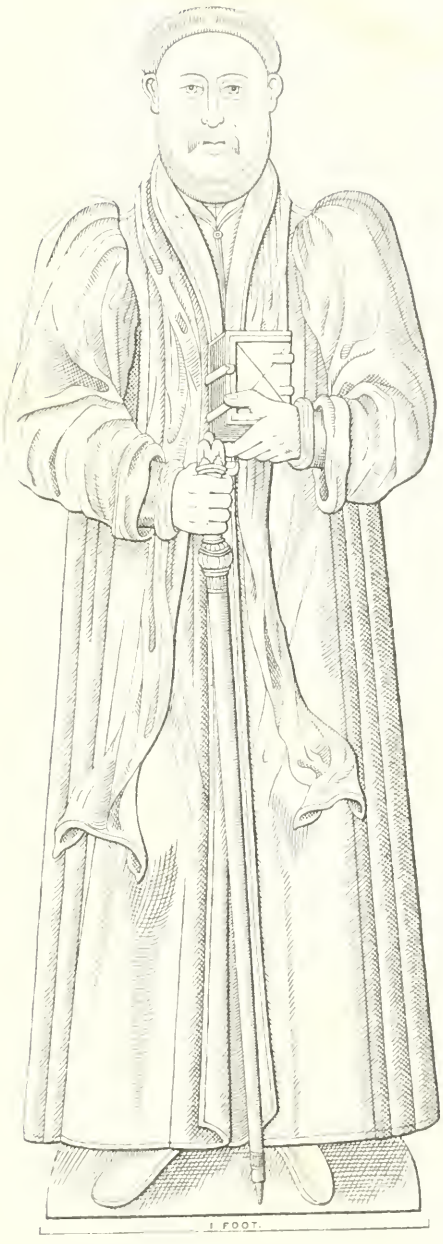
JOHN DAUNTESAY, ESQ.

WEST LAVINGTON CHURCH.

A. D. 1570. 13 Elizabeth.

JOHN WEBBE, AND WIFE.

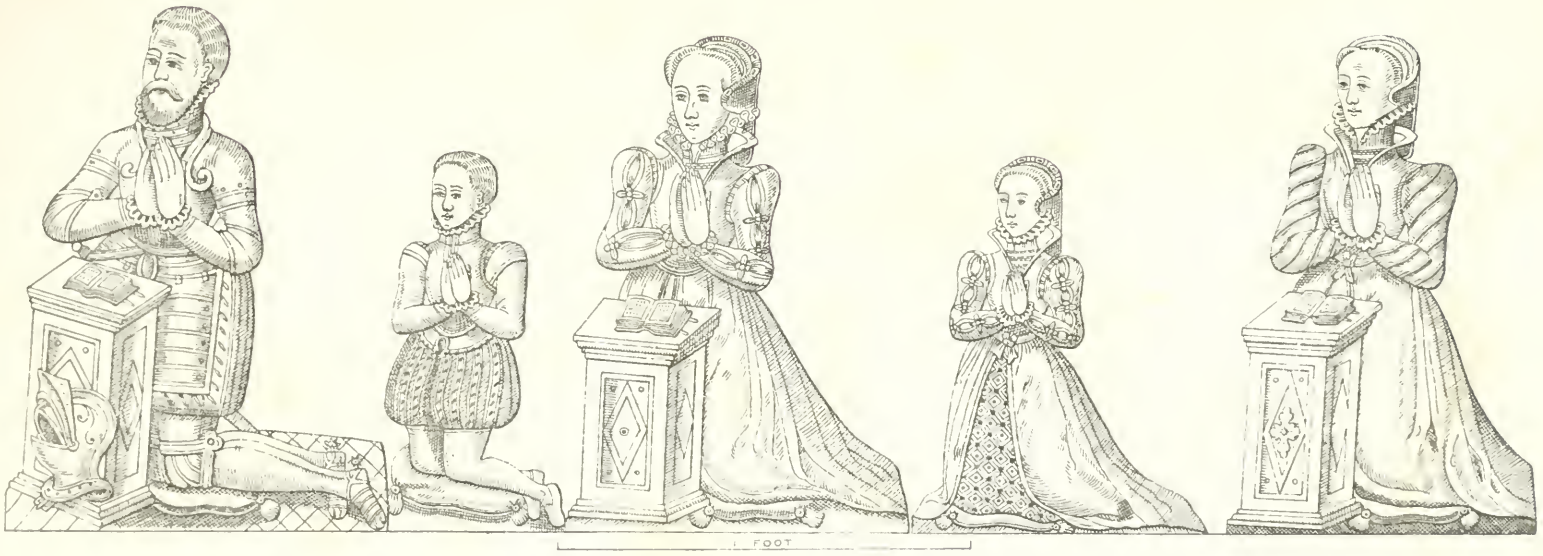
St THOMAS, SALISBURY.



A.D. 1578. 21 ELIZABETH

EDMUND GESTE. BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

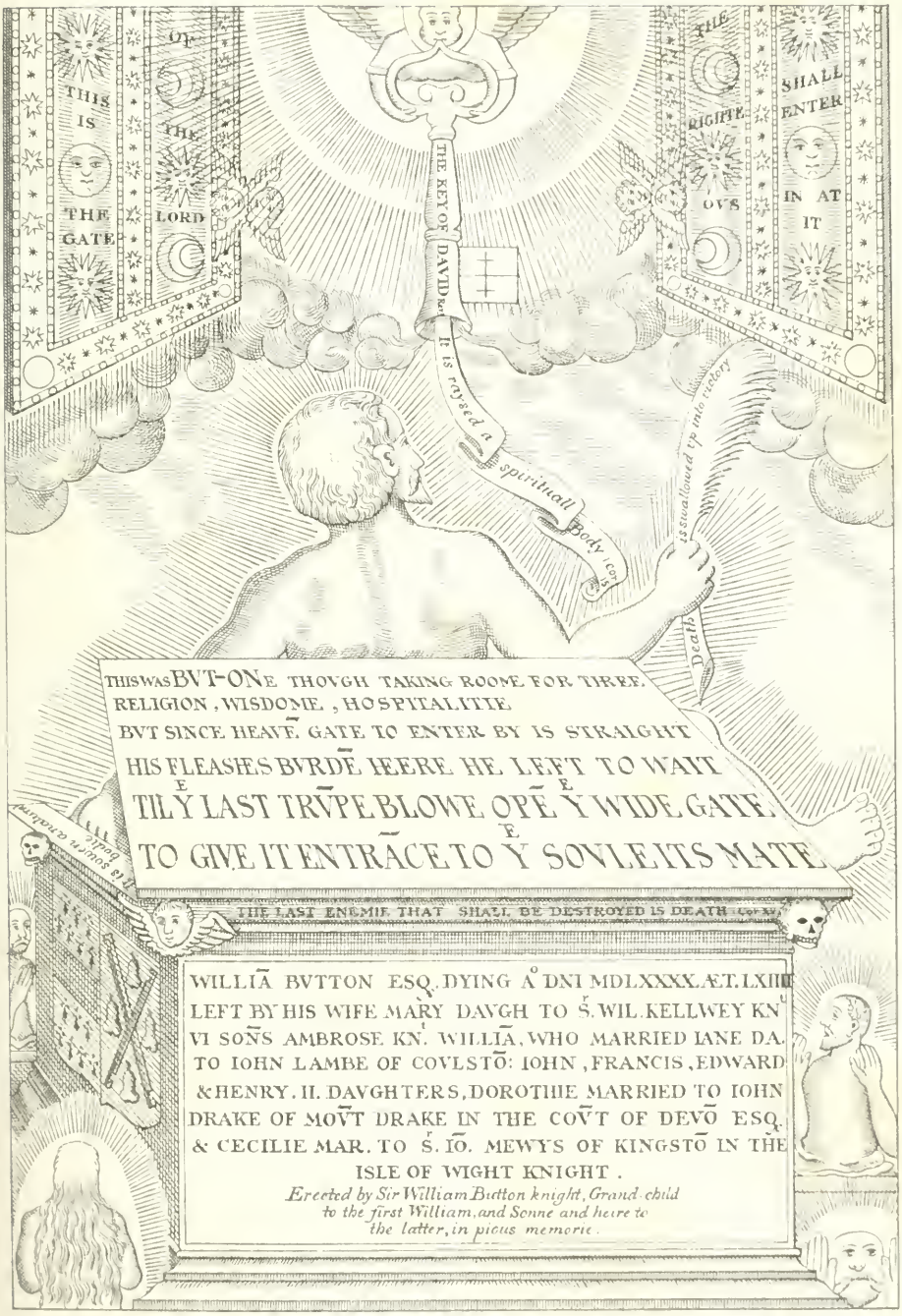
SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.



A. D. 1578. 21. Elizabeth.

EFFIGIES FROM THE BRASS OF SIR EDWARD BAYNTON KN^{T}

BROMHAM CHURCH.


THIS IS THE GATE OF THE LORD
THE RIGHTE SHALL ENTER IN AT IT OVS
THE KEY OF DAVID
It is revyed a spiritvall Body 1 Cor 15
is swallowed vp into victory
Death
THIS WAS BVT-ONE THOVGH TAKING ROOME FOR THREE.
RELIGION, WISDOME, HOSPITALITIE.
BVT SINCE HEAVĒ GATE TO ENTER BY IS STRAIGHT
HIS FLEASHES BVRDĒ HEERE HE LEFT TO WAIT
TILL Ē LAST TRVPE BLOWE OPĒ Ē WIDE GATE
TO GIVE IT ENTRĀCE TO Ē SOVLE ITS MATE
THE LAST ENEMIE THAT SHALL BE DESTROYED IS DEATH 1 Cor 15
WILLIĀ BVTTON ESQ. DYING A° DNI MDLXXXX. ÆT. LXIIII
LEFT BY HIS WIFE MARY DAVGH TO S. WIL. KELLWEY KN
VI SONS AMBROSE KN. WILLIĀ, WHO MARRIED IANE DA.
TO IOHN LAMBE OF COVLSTŌ: IOHN, FRANCIS, EDWARD
& HENRY. II. DAVGHTERS, DOROTHIE MARRIED TO IOHN
DRAKE OF MOVT DRAKE IN THE COVT OF DEVŌ ESQ.
& CECILIE MAR. TO S. IŌ. MEWYS OF KINGSTŌ IN THE
ISLE OF WIGHT KNIGHT.
Erected by Sir William Button knight, Grand-child
to the first William, and Sonne and heire to
the latter, in pious memorie.
1 FOOT

A. D. 1590. 33 ELIZABETH

WILLIAM BUTTON ESQUIRE

ALTON PRIORS CHURCH.

A. D. 1590. 33 ELIZABETH

LAURENCE HYDE ESQ., AND FAMILY.

TISBURY CHURCH.

A. D. 1601 44TH ELIZABETH.

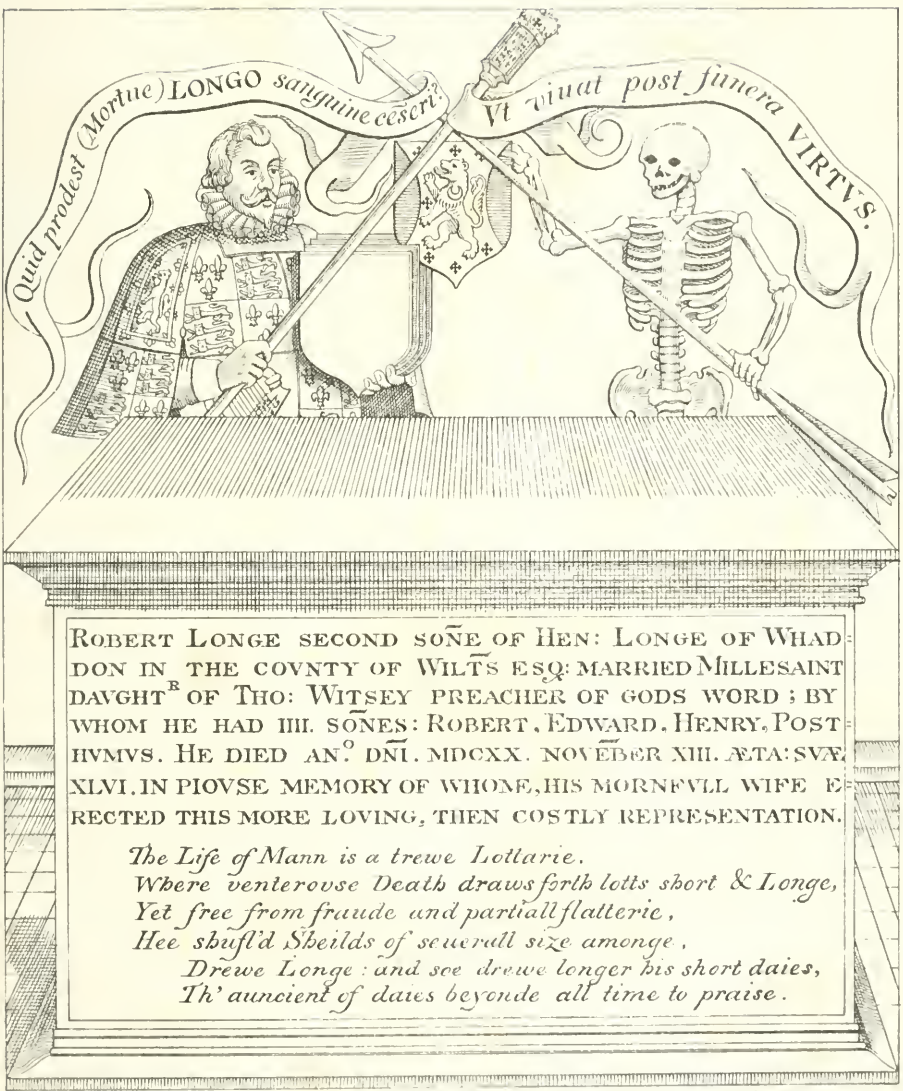
ANNE LONGE.

BRADFORD CHURCH.

A. D 1605. 3 James I.

THOMAS BENNET, AND WIFE.

WESTBURY CHURCH.



ROBERT LONGE SECOND SONE OF HEN: LONGE OF WHADDON IN THE COVNTY OF WILTS ESQ: MARRIED MILLESAINT DAVGHTR OF THO: WITSEY PREACHER OF GODS WORD; BY WHOM HE HAD IIII. SONES: ROBERT, EDWARD, HENRY, POSTHVMVS. HE DIED ANO DNI. MDCXX. NOVEBER XIII. ÆTA: SVÆ XLVI. IN PIOVSE MEMORY OF WHONE, HIS MORNFVLL WIFE ERECTED THIS MORE LOVING, THEN COSTLY REPRESENTATION.

The Life of Mann is a trewe Lottarie,
Where venterovse Death draws forth lotts short & Longe,
Yet free from fraude and partiall flatterie,
Hee shufl'd Sheilds of seuerall size amonge,
Drewe Longe: and see drewe longer his short daies,
Th' auncient of daies beyonde all time to praise.

6 INCHES

A.D 1620. 18. JAMES I.

ROBERT LONGE.

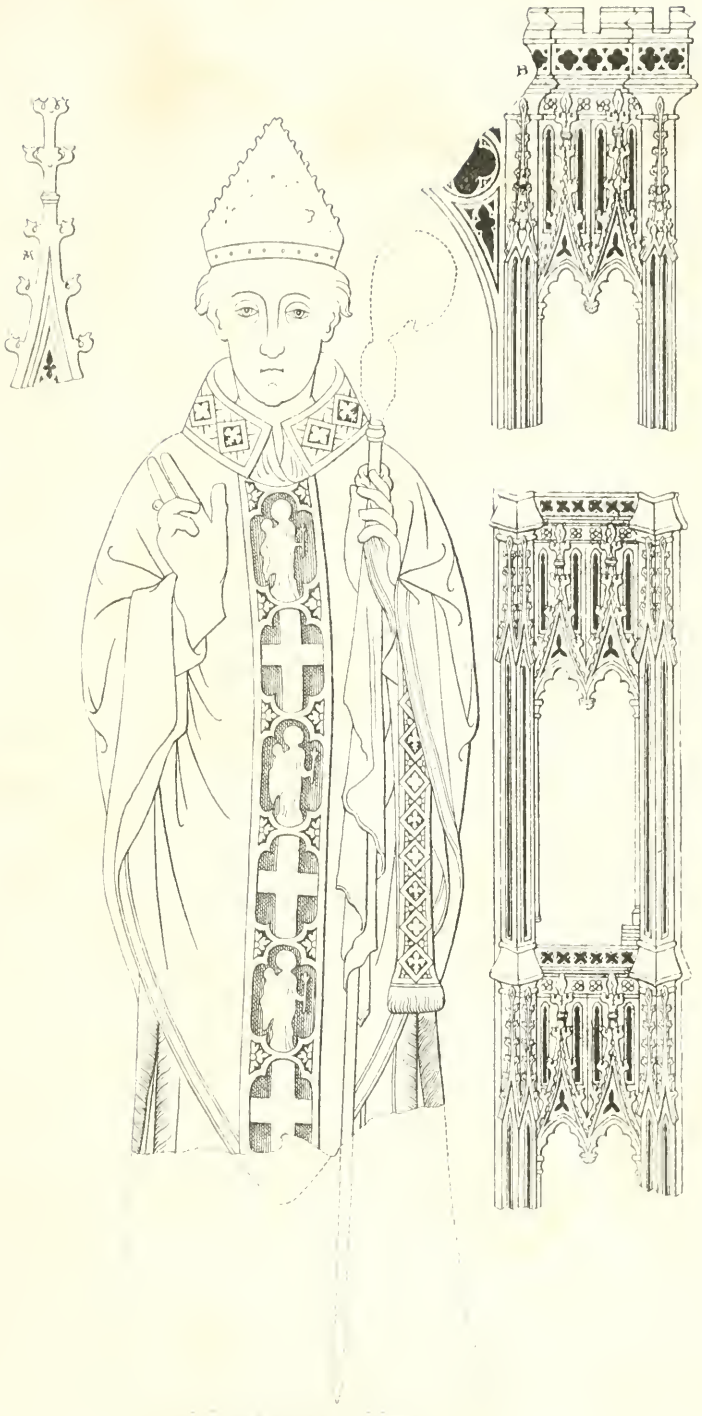
BROUGHTON GIFFORD CHURCH.

FOOT

A. D. 163[illegible] 6TH CHARLES I.

JOHN KENT ESQ. AND WIFE.

IN [illegible]'S CHURCH, DEVIZES.



FOOT

A D 1395 19 RICHARD II.

JOHN DE WALTHAM, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

(REMAINS OF EFFIGY AND CANOPY.)

Subjacet hic stratus Robert Kallum vocitatus
Quondam planus sed sub honore creatus hic dormit doctor pacis & creator Robius anglor regis fuit ambitator
fratr mdbrtn ertrmbns) e nigella
In quo Robt martirem fundamenta fodiat Anno millimo trecent octogesimo sex ō xr decio ō xpō vnat anno

ROBERT KALLUM, [illegible] of [illegible].

In Constance [illegible]

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3 3125 01201 7253